



ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

OF THE

IDAR STATE.

For the Year 1936-37

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For the Year 1936—37

(1-10-36 to 30-9-37)

To,

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharajaji
Shree Himmat Singhji Saheb Bahadur,

Maharaja of Idar.

May it please Your Highness,

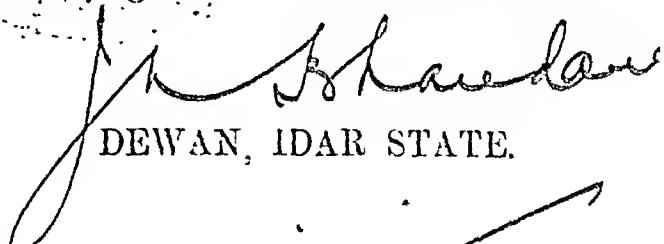
I beg to submit the following report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1936—37, covering the period of 12 months from 1st October 1936 to 30th September 1937.

I beg to remain
Your Highness' most obedient Servant

Himatnagar.

30th April 1938

DEWAN, IDAR STATE.



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE IDAR STATE.

For the year 1936-37 ending 30th September 1937.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

1. The State of Idar popularly known as " Nani Marwar " is situated in the north-east of Gujrat, lying between *Position.* $23^{\circ} 6'$ and $24^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude and $73^{\circ} 43'$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the States of Sirohi and Mewar, on the east by the State of Dungarpur and on the south and west by the British Districts of Ahmedabad and the territory of Baroda
2. The extreme length and breadth of the State are 96 and 58 miles respectively. It has an area of 1669 square *Area, extent* miles and a total population of 262660 souls which *population.* gives a density of 157 persons per square mile

3. Idar is the largest and the only First Class State in the late Mahi Kantha Agency, a Political division of the

Political Division. Bombay Presidency, and ranks second among the

Indian States in that Presidency. Its Ruler, the Maharaja, is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal. The State is in direct relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Resident in the States of Western India.

4. The country is interspersed with hills and rivers, principal of which are the Sabarmati, the Meshwo and the Watrak

Physical Feature. The soil is rich and fertile excepting the hilly tracts

on the north and on the east. The soil is black cotton or light sandy. The average rainfall in the State is about 35 inches. The principal products are wheat, rapeseeds, Methi, Makai, all sorts of pulses and oil seeds, sugarcane and cotton. Mango, Mahura and Rayan trees grow abundantly throughout the State.

5. Mr. C. S. Middlemiss' valuable contribution regarding the State (Memoir G. S. I Vol. XLIV, Part 1) indicates that the State possesses several rich deposits of economical, useful minerals and building materials.

GARNET SAND—can be obtained in the bed of the Sai river and in many of the rivers. Mill stones, bones, and whet stones can be had in abundance.

HIMATNAGAR SAND STONE—is reported very favourably by Bombay architects and is superior for fine work to Porbandar

Stone. It can be very easily worked upon.

LIME STONE—of good quality can be obtained in Bhetai; Crystalline lime stone Kalasher in south of Kathia north of Kandev, etc. Kankar and lime stone are found in abundance and are utilised for cement making. Brick clay is very abundant.

CHINA CLAY (Kaolin) for the manufacture of pottery, Cotton cloth and paper is found at Eklara and other places along the Sabarmati river.

GRANITES of several kinds can be obtained in Idar, Salery Ro, Kalashar Parapata, Soaga, etc. In well polished blocks, they have a pleasing aspect. They are suitable for heavy buildings, gateways etc.

STEATITE AND ASBESTOS—There is a vast deposit of Steatite between Devni Mori and Kunol and its amount is 20,00,000 tons. The quality is fair to good. There are also other localities where it can be found. Asbestos of good quality is also found in large quantity and can be obtained with the development of the Steatite deposit with which it is generally allied.

6. The State is connected with a railway line from Ahmedabad which passes through 34 miles of Idar territory, *Railway line.* terminating at Khed Brahma which is noted for its celebrated temples of Ambaji and Brahmaji the latter having the only largest idol of Brahma in the whole of India.

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture

7. There are celebrated Jain temples situated on Idar hills drawing Jain pilgrims from nearly the whole of Gujarat. *Historical places of interest.* Khed Brahma and Shamlaji are among the principal places of Pilgrimage and they attract Hindoo pilgrims from Gujarat and other parts, especially during the annual fairs

8. The present State of Idar was founded in 1729 A. D. by the two brothers, Maharaja Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, Rathore Princes from Jodhpur who acquired the territory by the valour of their arms and consolidated it. Since then the territory of Idar has, except for a very short time when it passed back in the hands of the Raas of Polo and Rehwars ultimately ending in the re-conquest by Maharaja Shiv Singh in 1741 A. D; continued under the sway of the Surya Vanshi (Solar Race) Rathore clan who had the proud privilege of being the direct descendants of the hero of the great epic Ramayan. They were originally known as Rastra or Rastrik meaning country or Ruler. Kashtra was subsequantly by general use crystallised into Rathore. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Ashoka as rulers of the Deccan. When the Deccan Kingdom broke up, it appears that they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India, making Kanauj as their capital. From there their descendants migrated into western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In 1728 Anand Singh and Rai Singh two brothers of the Rajah of Jodhpur, accompanied by a few horsemen from Vamo and Palanpur and the Kolleess of Gorweda established themselves in Idar without much difficulty. The Rathore clan is said to be the last that effected a settlement in Gujarat.

by conquest. Anand Singh was the first Maharaja of Idar.

9. The Infant son of Maharaja Kesari Singhji died shortly after birth and the line of direct male descendant having terminated, the right of the Gadi devolved on His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Lt. General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur G. C. B; G. C. S. I; G. C. V. O; LL. D & A. D. C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, the eldest surviving son of Maharaja Takhat Singhji. He succeeded to the Gadi in February 1902, and ruled for nine years. In May 1911, he abdicated to assume charge as Maharaja Regent at Jodhpur, consequent on the minority which followed the untimely demise of his nephew Maharaja Sardar Singhji of Jodhpur. He was succeeded by his adopted son His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Maharaja Lt. Colonel Sir Dowlat Singhji Bahadur who ruled for twenty years from 1911 to 1931. Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji breathed his last at Bombay on the 14th April 1931. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Shree Himmat Singhji Saheb then succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji.

10. His Highness was born at Jodhpur in 1899 A. D. and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed his Diploma Examination in the year 1916 and stood first among the successful candidates from all chief's Colleges in India, winning the Viceroy's Medal. He accompanied His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of the King Emperor in London and served as a Page to His Imperial Majesty. He is an excellent sportsman and takes keen interest in almost all the manly games.

11. His Highness has two sons. The elder one Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji who is the Heir Apparent is *Heir Apparent.* at present 21 years of age. His Highness' younger son Maharaja Kumar Amar Singhji was born on 4—10—1919

13. His Highness Shree Maharaja Dhiraja Saheb left for Delhi on the 23rd February 1937 and stayed there for two *His Highness' Movements.* days. From there His Highness went direct to Barwani reaching there on the 27th, to attend the auspicious wedding of Baijilal of Barwani. His Highness returned from Barwani on the 2nd March 1937.

In summer His Highness went to Kashmir for a pleasure trip, and after a stay of one month and seven days, returned to Himmatnagar on the 28 June 1937.

Besides these His Highness had occasional trips to Bombay and Poona.

13. The 39th Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur came off on Monday the 2nd September 1937. This *His Highness' Birthday.* auspicious day of celebrations began by the booming of 15 saluting guns at sunrise which were followed by 39 more gunshots in honour of the 39th birthday of His Highness. A parade of the Sir Pratap Infantry was held at the polo ground. In the absence of His Highness, Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the Heir apparent took the salute in the

presence of State Bhayats, Sardars and Officers. Mirth and gaiety prevailed all round. Congratulatory messages were sent to His Highness by the public and Officers. The town of Himmatnagar appeared to be over crowded by the great multitude of people from various parts of the State who had come there to express joy and offer felicitations on this auspicious occasion

14 At 11 00 a. m the Puja ceremony was performed by Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljlt Singhji

15. Besides observing the anniversary of the Birthday as Public Holiday, free Kitchens were opened under special orders, for feeding the poor and the hungry at all Taluka Head-quarters of the State, and sweets were distributed in all the State Schools

16. In the evening at 5-30 p. m. a grand Tea party was held at the Bagicha Banglow which was attended by all the Officers, Sardars and the gentry

17 In honour of the happy occassion nine prisoners were set free from the Central Jail at Himmatnagar, and sentences of five were reduced by one year each

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18. His Highness is the source of all authority

19 The administration of the State is conducted by the Dewan

to whom papers from all departments are submitted for orders, which when passed, are communicated to the heads of various departments for execution as directed

20. All civil Political Appeals are heard by the Dewan.
21. The names and other particulars of the principal Officers of the State are given in Appendix 1
22. The finance of the State is conducted in a regular system of Budget
23. Among the notable guests who visited the State during the year under report were the following:—

No.	Name.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
1.	H. H. The Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Kashmir ...	17--1-37 14—3-37	17—1-37 14—3-37
2.	Military Advisor, Baroda ...	6-10-36 23-11-36	8-10 36 25-11-36
	,, and Mrs. Lawrence ...	11-2-37 31-3-37	18-2-37 1-4-37
	,, ...	21-9-37	27-9-37
3.	Deputy Political Agent Sadra ...	29—9-37	30—9-37
	Sir Hukamchand of Indore	30—9-37	30—9-37
5.	Lord Bishop of Bombay ..	5—1-37	5—1-37
6.	M. C. C. Armourer Rangoon ...	6-10-37	8-10-37
7.	Maharaj Kishan Singhji of Jodhpur	{ 20-12-36 21-4-37 1-5-37	31-12-36 30—4-37 14—5-37
8.	Thakore Laxman Singhji of Banswada	23—1-37	24—1-37
9.	Private Secretary of Banswada ...	..	..
10.	Dr. Chkravati Government epigraphist OOty	24—2-37	28—2-37
11.	Nawatzada Abjal Hayat Khan of Patiala State	28—5-37	30--5-37
12.	Capt. Dalip Singh	,,	,,

24. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and satisfactory during the year under report.

Political relations.

CHAPTER II

LAND REVENUE

25. The charge of the department remained with Mr. Keshaylal O. Joshi as Revenue Commissioner of the State *Personnel.* throughout the year under report.

26. The State is divided into six Talukas or districts each district being in charge of a Mamlatdar. Mamlatdar of *Revenue Divisions.* Vadali exercised 1st class magisterial powers along with revenue powers. Mamlatdars of three Talukas have one Circle Inspector each to help them in revenue work. Each district is sub-divided into groups each group being in charge of a Talati, a village accountant whose duty mainly consists of keeping of accounts and maintaining of certain forms. He has to do recovery work of revenue dues. Mamlatdar scrutinises the work of Talatis and is responsible for the proper administration of the districts under his charge. Again the Mamlatdars work under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner who is mainly responsible for the revenue administration of the State

27. During the year of report, the number of Khalsa, Co-shared and Jagiri villages remained the same as that of the preceding year viz. 370 Khalsa, 45 Co-shared and 534 Jagiri villages. The number of hamlets also remained the same as last year viz 264.

28. The total areas of cultivable land in Khalsa and Co-shared villages were acres 256881 and gunthas 33 and acres 40014 and gunthas 35 respectively of which acres 183,980 gunthas 6 in Khalsa and acres 32305 gunthas 4 in coshared villages were occupied leaving acres 72901 & gunthas 27 and acres 7709 gunthas 31 respectively in Khalsa and coshared villages unoccupied during the year of report. Land lying fallow works out at 27.1 p. c

29. All possible efforts are being made to induce out side cultivators to come and reside in the Idar State territory. 6 families of outside cultivators settled in the Idar State territory during the year of report while 7 families emigrated, most of them being Thakardas

30. Land relinquished during the year was acres 7964 and gunthas 31 assessed at Rs. 13,296-5-0 while that leased out was acres 10108 & gunthas 25 assessed at Rs. 17278-7-0 while last year the land relinquished was acres 10108 & gunthas 31 assessed at Rs. 17371-15-0 and the land leased out amounted to acres 10771 & gunthas 33 assessed at Rs 18,439-9-0 which includes the land acres 919 & gunthas 32 on account of original and revi-

sional settlement introduced in lieu of share-in-kind system.

31. The influx of Patidars is continuing and it is no small gain to the state as the value of land is steadily increasing and their presence serves as a stimulus to the local cultivators as the former are experienced cultivators and their method of cultivation is decidedly better than that of the local cultivators. Original settlers are very backward and their method of cultivation is very crude and the implements employed are also primitive while the Gujerat Patidars use improved implements and their method of cultivation is also of much improved type. They take up suggestions easily, being literate and the Agricultural Department of the state finds them good for propaganda work. Old settlers imitate the Gujerat Patidars in good many things and the propaganda work is thus made easy

32. Land revenue demands of the State amounted to Rs. 6,24,900-13-10 as against Rs 6,35,585-5-3 last *Land Revenue Demands and year* and the recoveries made amounted to Rs. 5,63,671-4-0 as against Rs 5,68,327-0 0 last *Recoveries* year.

The falling of revenue income to the extent of Rs. 10,700/- was due to the lesser amount of occupancy right (Nazarana) as the previous two bad years had disheartened the cultivators from taking up land on higher bids. The recovery work of the year under report was quite satisfactory as compared with that of the preceding year

33. Arrears at the end of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 2,87,129-12-5 to which the arrears of Rs. 61229-9-10

Arrears and Remissions of the year under report when added came to be Rs 3,48,359-6-3 out of which Rs. 55,515-1-3 were recovered during the year under report which left at the end of the year Rs. 2,92,844-5-0

34 The amount refunded during the year under report was Rs. 769-4-0 as against Rs. 1193-11-5 last year The amount written off came to Rs. 8521-4-4 as against Rs. 8352-4-0 last year

35. The number of sub-treasuries in the State remained the same as last year viz, 6. The arrangement has secured punctuality in payment of bills of subordinate staff of various departments in the districts, and has ensured regularity in accounts

36. During the year of report 3924 notices were issued in cases of defaulters as against 3470 last year. The increase is due to the unsatisfactory condition of the year owing to scanty ~~of~~ rains.

37. The amount of loan advances to cultivators with interest accrued due there-on was Rs. 9141-6-2 and a sum of Rs. 2159-8-0 was advanced to the poor and needy cultivators during the year of report which brought the total to Rs. 11,300-14-10 of which Rs. 2542-15-5 were recovered leaving at the end of the year Rs. 8757-15-5

which includes Rs. 499-8-0 interest accrued due on the arrears

38. Loan and advances are freely given to cultivators for sinking New wells and for repairing old ones. During the *New wells.* year of report 20 Pucca and 22 Kutchha wells were newly sunk at a cost of Rs. 12034-0-0 as against 7 Pucca and 2 Kutchha wells sunk last year at a cost of Rs. 4010/-

The State has adopted a very liberal policy in giving advances to cultivators with a view to encourage them in sinking new wells and further concession is also granted viz 10 years. exemption from water tax, if the cultivators sink new wells and three to five years exemption in case the old wells are repaired and pucca built. Every year an addition is made to the number of existing wells. To have a well for each cultivator is an insurance against famine or bad years to protect his family and his cattle

39. Barkhali land resumed by the state during the year under report was acres 30 gunthas 12 assessed at Rs. 98-14-0 as against acres 77 gunthas 29 assessed at Rs. 151—0—0 of last year.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

40. Cash assessment system was in force in most of the khalsa and Co-shared villages of the state during the year of report.

41. There were at the end of the last preceding year 300 khalsa and 32 Co-shared villages in which cash assessment system was in vogue. During the year of report no village was assessed and hence at the end of the year the figure remained the same lea-

ving 70 khalsa and 13, co-shared villages unassessed.

42. Original cash assesment was introduced in 15 Jagiri villages during the year as against 18 last year.

43. The number of villages in which Ankdo (a fixed lump sum) was fixed remained the same as last year viz 45.

44. No work of revisional settlement in khalsa, Co-shared or Jagiri village was done during the year under report;

B.

CUSTOMS.

45. Thakore Kishore Singhji held charge of the department *Personnel.* throughout the year.

46. The following statement shows the figures of income during *Customs Revenue.* the year under report in respect of some of the important items as compared with the preceding year.

Items.	Income of 1936-37	Income of 1935-36	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Jaggery...	18,945	20,613		1668
2. Sugar ...	10,607	15,086		4479
3. Wheat ...	919	14,040		13:21
4. Cotton ...	59,971	74,572		14601
5. Cloth ...	26,085	30,823		4738
6. Sesame ...	3573	14,861		11288
7. Methi ...	3385	14,287		10902
8. Gram ...	28	5127		5099
9. Rapeseed	215	1133		918
10. Charcoal	17,197	18,089		892
11. Miscellaneous	1,55,581	1,68,725		13:144
Total...	2,96,703	3,77,356		80,850

The above Statement shows a decrease of Rs. 80,850 as compared with the last year. The reasons for this enormous decrease were, firstly the scarcity of rain and consequent failure of crops and secondly the total prohibition of export of wheat, Gram and other commodities in order to check the market.

47. Vancharai is the grazing fee levied from people coming from *Vancharai* outside to graze their cattle in the State limits. The income from Vancharai amounted to Rs.

25322/- as compared with Rs. 30879/- of the last year showing a decrease of Rs. 5557/-. Due to scarcity of rain there was not enough fodder or grass in the State and therefore the grazing of cattle coming from outside was restricted.

At the end of the year, this income is adjusted in the Hazur Treasury under the Revenue and Forest Department. It is only for the sake of convenience that the income is collected through the Customs Department at the different outposts.

48. There remained 88 outposts during the year under report.

Customs outposts The outposts are divided into ten groups called Sahers, each Saher being under the charge of a Saher Karkun These Sahers are again divided into 5 divisions, each division being put under an Inspector.

49. There is a relieving Nakadar in eight Sahers to relieve any Nakadar who goes on leave or otherwise to help the Saher Karkun in his work. Similarly there is a relieving Saher Karkun in the office of the Customs Superintendent who does the relieving work, Besides the five District Inspectors, there is one Railway Customs Inspector who checks the income from the goods imported or exported through the railway, and particularly supervises the work of the Nakas at the railway Stations. The Customs Duty is collected on articles of import and export by Nakadars at the different outposts who send the income through the Saher Karkuns to the Taluka sub-treasuries. The work of the Nakadar is checked and supervised by the Saher Karkuns. The work and accounts of the Saher Karkuns as well as of the Nakadars are again checked by the Inspector. All the accounts are finally audited by the audit department of the State.

50. Cases for infringement of the Customs Rules are sent for final orders to the office of the Customs Superintendent through the Saher Karkuns or Inspectors. An appeal lies to the Mahekma khas against the orders of the Superintendent.

51. The number of Customs Cases detected during the year under report was 42 involving a sum of Rs. 221-13-0. The cases pending inquiry and disposal at the beginning of the year were 42 making a total of 84 cases. Out of these 45 cases were disposal off leaving a balance of 39 cases. The fines recovered from the decided cases amounted to Rs. 555-4-0. Adequate rewards were given to all the persons who detected or helped the detection of the cases.

52. The customs Superintendent also pays occasional surprise visits to the outposts in order to check the working of the staff. During the year under report, 80 outposts and offices of 10 Saher Karkuns were inspected by the Customs Superintendant.

53. Exemption from the Customs duty is granted on materials *Remission of Customs Duty.* imported for the purpose of educational, charitable and religious institutions. The State Jagirdars are

also exempted from payment of Customs Duty on all commodities imported for their personal use. Such exemption is only granted by the Mahekma Khas on application for that purpose made by the persons concerned.

Remission of Customs Duty as stated above during the year amounted to Rs. 1553-9-10 as against Rs. 2320-8-10 of the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 766-15 0

54. The principal articles of Export during the year were sesame rapeseed, methi, tobacco, ground nuts, mahura flowers and seeds and ghee, gum, cotton and cotton seeds and charcoal whereas the principal items of import were Jaggery, Sugar, rice, yarn, cloth, salt, spices, scents, cocoanuts, iron, silver, gold, copper, brass, vessels, iron sheets, kerosene oil and petrol, and wood for Buildings.

55. The Shamlaji and Khed Brahma Fairs were held as usual.

Periodical Fairs. Both the Fairs were well attended. The income from the Khed Fair which lasted from 25-2-1937 to 19-3-1937 as well as that of the Fair at Shamlaji which lasted from 24-11-1936 to 13-12-1936 were Rs. 9216-9-8 and Rs. 6669-13-5 respectively.

Other sources of revenue.

EXCISE.

56. Mr. F. B. Kazi held the charge of the Department through-
Personnel. out the year under report.

Source of Excise. "The Excise revenue of the State is mainly derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor.

57. The State owns a distillery at Idar and it was worked by
Central Distillery. the Department for the whole year.

58. There are in all 241 Excise shops including the Galan Bha-
 this in Pal, Megraj, and Poshina Pattas of the
Number of Shops. State, which are given to the Licensees by auction
 at the commencement of the year and the liquor of
 different strengths is sold at different prices fixed by the
 Department

59. The license for foreign liquor has also been given to one
Foreign Liquor. Ijardar for the year under report for Rs. 61/-

60. The income derived from the working of the Department
Income. was Rs. 1,91,314--15--2 as compared with Rs.
 1,86,541-8-4 of the last year. It shows an increase
 of Rs. 4773-6-10

61. At present there are four charges in the State viz:—
Excise Staff. 1. Khed Brahma—Vadali, 2. Idar—Himatnagar, 3
 Bhiloda—Meghraj, 4. Sabalpur—Bayad, each under
 an inspector who works under the supervision of
 Excise Superintendent.

62. The result of Excise cases detected was as under:—

No. of cases sent up for trial.		Fines imposed.	
1935—36	1936—37	1935—36	1936—37
65	22	Rs. 2864-0-0	Rs. 817/-

It shows a decrease of 43 cases during the year under report 63. The income derived from the working of the Opium Department composed of the sales of Ganja, Bhang, Ch-
Opium, Ganja
Bhang and Charas and Opium during the year under report was
Charas. as under.

Item	1935—36 Rs. A. P.	1936—37 Rs. A. P.	Increase Rs. A. P.	Decrease Rs. A. P.
Opium	23899—3-4	24363—8-5	464—5-1	
Ganja, Bhang Charas	8464—1-7	9719---6-3	1255—4-8	
Miscellaneous	560—4-6	903-11-11	343—7-5	
Total...	32,923—9-3	34,986-10-7	2063—1-2	

It shows an increase of Rs. 2063-1-2 as compared with last year.

64. Thus the total income of the working of the Excise Depart-

ment during the year under report comes to Rs. 2,26,301-9-9 composed as follows:—

Excise Rs. 1,91,314-15-2

Opium Rs. 34,986-10-7

2,26,301-9-9

as compared with Rs. 2,19,465-4-9 of the last year it shows an increase of Rs. 6836-5-0

65. Opium was sold at Rs. 37-8-0 per lb, throughout the year, Ganja was sold at Rs. 20/- and Bhang at Rs. 3-2 *Selling prices of opium, etc.* per seer of 40 Tolas. Charas was sold at Rs. 25/- per seer of 40 tolas upto the end of February 1937 and then as the price was increased by the wholesale licensee at Ahmedabad the selling price had to be raised to Rs. 30/- per seer. There were 50 licensed shops for the sale of the above drugs as in the last year.

66. The expenditure incurred on the working of the opium *Expenditure* branch was Rs. 803-8-6 as against Rs. 1261-10-9 of the last year.

67. The comparative statement of sales of the drugs mentioned *Quantities of Opium, etc.* above is as under:—

Item	1935—36 S. T. Vals	1936—37 S. T. Vals
Opium	564—12—8	532—32—8
Bhang	270—15—25	297—4—16
Ganja	285—5—16	362—35—12
Charas	167—14—8	85—11—0

The detection of opium cases.

No. of cases detected	Quantity of opium smuggled lb. T. Vals.	Fine imposed Rs. as. ps.
1935—36 5	0 — 30 — 30	190 — 0 — 0
1936—37 1	0 — 20 — 16	150 — 0 — 0

68. Opium required for consumption in the State is obtained from Government Depot at Sadra, and Bhang, Charas and Ganja are obtained from Ahmednagar, Bombay and Ahmedabad Government licensed vendors as suitable. No other drug is manufactured or grown in the State. Rebate of duty on Ganja, Bhang Charas is given by Government to the State. The State supplies the above mentioned drugs to local licensed vendors and a fixed commission is given to them on the sales thus effected.

69. The working cost of the Department including the Distillery and expenditure incurred on the maintaining of the *Total Expenditure.* staff and the requisites amounted to Rs. 30,522-14-3

as compared with Rs. 36995-7-6 of the last year

This shows a decrease of Rs. 6472-9-3

70. Salt is not manufactured in the State but it is supplied to the subjects of the State by the Government and *Salt.* fixed sum of Rs 1425-5-0 is given to the State as compensation by Government.

Attached Estates

71. The number of estates large and small under the state management on account of various reasons was 27 at the end of last year 1935-36. Two Jagirs, one of Gota and the other of Bamna were brought under the attachment during the year under report, the previous owing to the demise of its holder and the latter owing to its indebtedness. Three Jagirs namely Vankaner, Karcha and Gambhoi were released from the state management during the year owing to their being bestowed upon the sons of the deceased Jagirdars. One Jagir of Khumapur also was released from the state management during the year as it had paid up its debt. Thus at the close of the year there were 25 estates under the charge of the department.

Kumars of Devnimori and Masal are studying at Sir Pratap

English School, Himathnagar, during the year under report. Devnimori Kumar reads in std 1, and Masal Kumar reads in std. IV.

No.	Causes of attachment	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the end of the year.
1.	Attached on account of minority	17	15
2.	Attached owing to disputed...	6	6
3.	Attached owing to indebtedness...	2	2
4.	Attached owing to internal disputes	2	2
		27	25

72. The following table shows the number of Estates under attachment the annual demand, realization and arrears for the year under report:—

Year.	No of Estates	Demand with past arrears at the beginning of the year.	Collection during the year.	Demand at the end of the year.	Expenditure.
1936-37	25	111381-13-11	82187-12-3	29194-1-8	77155-9-5

73. The total debt over the attached estates due to the State at the beginning of the year was Rs. 29348-3-2. The amount shown in the report of the last year was Rs. 50989-9-6. This included the sum of Rs. 21641-6-4 due from the Jagirs of Vankaner, Karcha Gambhoi and Khumapur from which the attachment was removed just before the beginning of the year under report. The amount of debt incurred by these estates during the year was Rs. 29798-3-8 making the total amount one as Rs. 59146-6-10. The debts recovered from these, during the year amounted to Rs. 49447-8-10 leaving a balance of Rs. 29698-14-0 due from the Jagirs at the end of the year.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION.

(A) Legislation

74. No new act was introduced in the State during the year
Acts and Enactments.
 under report.

(B) JUSTICE

75. Upto the beginning of the year the powers of the High Court were excercised by Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Lala Jagannath Bhandari, M. A., LL. B., as Dewan.
Judicial Machinery.
 But in order to complete the separation of the

Judiciary from the Executive, a separate High Court was established in the beginning of the year by Shree Hazur Order No. 367 dated the 1st. Nov. 1936 with a provision that appeals from the decisions of the High Court will lie to His Highness.

76 Mr. Rabendra Nath Bhandari B. A., LL. B., secretary Mahekma khas was appointed Registrar of the High Court, *High Court.* who was empowered, in the absence of the presiding Judge, to dispose of all urgent applications and petitions, such as bail, adjournments, stay of executions etc. Mr. Thakorlal Maneklal Bhagat B. A., LL. B., was appointed to officiate as Judge of the High Court, for disposing of all the appeals pending since last year. From 7-5-1937 Mr Bhagat reverted to his original post of District and Sessions Judge and from that time the Registrar of the High Court, Mr. Rabendra Nath Bhandari officiated as Judge High Court throughout the year.

76. Mr. Thakorlal Maneklal Bhagat B. A., LL. B., acted as District and Sessions Judge throughout the year

I Criminal Justice.

77. The number of magisterial courts in the State at the close of the year under report was 14 as against 12 of *Number of Courts.* of the last year. Maharaj Shree Man Singhji of

Jaswantgadh and Maharaj Shree Madan Singhji of Pratapgadh were given the powers of First class magistrates during this year by Shree Hazur orders Nos. 4168 dt. 10-8-36 and 851 dated. 8-1-1937 respectively.

78. The courts exercising the magisterial jurisdiction referred to above are as detailed below:—

Stipendiary & Honorary Magistrates.

(a) Stipendiary Magistrates:—

(1) District Magistrate

(4) First Class Magistrates at Himatnagar, Idar
Sabalpur and Vadali

(1) Second Class Magistrate for Pal Patta

(B) Honorary Magistrates:—

(4) First Class Magistrates Maharaj Shree Man Singhji
of Jaswantgadh, Maharaj Shree Madan Singnji
of Pratapgadh, and Rajas of Chandarni and
Kukdia

(1) Second Class Magistrate Maharaj Uday Singhji
of Soor

(3) Honorary Third Class Magistrates benches at
Himatnagar, Idar, and Bayad

79. There were 37 cases involving 116 offenders, awaiting trial

Numbers of cases and offenders. in the several Courts at the close of the previous year. 588 fresh cases involving 1478 offenders were received during the year as against 431 cases and

1083 offenders in the year 1935—36, making a total of 625 cases with 1594 offenders for trial. Of these 572 cases concerning 1438 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year leaving a balance of 53 cases with 156 offenders at the close of the year.

80. A reference to Appendix VIII will show that out of 1438

Disposal of Cases. offenders whose cases were disposed of during the year, 283 were convicted, 294 were acquitted, 861

were discharged including 4 dead, none was committed to the Sessions or transferred. There were 156 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

81. There was only one case of Opium smuggling this year as against 5 during last year.

82. There were 2 cases involving 9 offenders pending before the Sessions Court at the commencement of the year. 18

Sessions Work. cases with 44 accused came up during the year

making a total of 20 Cases with 53 accused as against 16 cases with 52 offenders in the previous year for trial. Of these, 18 cases concerning 42 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year, leaving a balance of 2 cases with 11 offenders at the close of the year.

Out of 42 prisoners tried before the sessions court. 26 were convicted and 10 were acquitted and six were discharged. The average duration of the Sessions trial was 124 days, as against 104 days during the previous year.

83. In the Sar-Nyayadhish Court there were 4 criminal appeals pending at the commencement of the year, and 24 fresh appeals including revisions and miscellaneous applications were filed during the year making a total of 28 appeals. Of these 20 were disposed of leaving a balance of 8 at the close of the year.

84. In the District Magistrate's Court, there was one criminal appeal pending at the commencement of the year. Six appeals

were filed during the year. Of these all were disposed of leaving none in balance at the end of the year.

85. In addition to the three appeals pending at the commencement of the year as transferred from the Mahekma-High Court Appeals. khas, ten fresh appeals were preferred to the High

Court making a total of 13. Out of these, nine appeals were disposed of leaving four appeals pending at the end of the year.

86. There was no appeal or revision pending at the beginning of Appeals to His Highness. the year. Six appeals and revisions were filed during the year, none of which could be disposed of.

Besides these 10 revision petitions were filed in the High Court out of which 6 were disposed of.

II Civil Justice

87. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction during the Civil Court. year under report was 7 exercising jurisdiction as shown against each in the table below:—

Name of Courts.	Jurisdiction to hear suits.
1. Sar-Nayayadhish Court ...	Unlimited
2. Munsiff Court at Himatnagar ...	Suits up to the value of Rs. 2000/-
3. " " Idar ...	" " " "
4. " " Sabalpur ...	" " " "
5. " " Vadali ...	" value of Rs. 500/-
6. Hony. munsiff for the Jaswantgadh Jagir ...	" " " " , Rs. 1000/-
7. Hony. munsiff for the Pratapgadh Jagir ...	" " " "

Maharaj Shree Man Singhji of Jaswantgadh and Maharaj Shree Madan Singhji of Pratapgadh were bestowed with powers to hear civil suits up to Rs. 1000/- in their respective Jagirs.

88. The year commenced with a balance of 81 suits. 810 were filed during the year as against 1147 filed last year

Number of Suits. making a total of 891. Out of these 797 were disposed of as against 1154 disposed of during the year 1935—36, leaving a balance of 94 suits at the end of the year.

89. Of the 810 suits filed during the year. 20 related to landed property, 748 to monetary transactions, and 42 to other rights.

90. The total value of the suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 193360-5-4 as against 251263/- in the preceding year.

91. The particulars relating to the disposal of 797 suits are as shown below:--

Disposed of ex parte	146
Compromised	298
Struck off the file	158
Disposed of otherwise	201
	—
	797

92. There were 539 execution applications in arrears at the beginning of the year. 1209 fresh ones were filed during *Execution Proceedings*. the year as against 1409 in 1935-36, making a total of 1748, of which 616 were disposed of as against 2122 disposed of last year, leaving 1132 in arrears at the end of the year. The amount recovered in execution proceedings in the year aggregated to Rs. 102497-12-11 as against Rs. 308900/- in the previous year. Due to the scarcity of rain and consequent famine conditions in the state the execution work was comparatively much less.

93. The High Court had five appeals in arrears at the commencement of the year as transferred from the *Appeals disposed of by the* *High Court* kma khas and 6 were filed during the year under report, making a total of 11, which were all disposed of during the year under report leaving none in the balance.

Besides the above appeals 15 revision petitions were filed during the year out of which 14 were disposed off.

94 The Sar-Nyayadhish Court received 13 appeals during the year which with 5 in balance totalled 18. Out of them 13 were disposed of leaving 5 in arrears. In *Appeals disposed of by Sar Nyayadhish* 5 of these the decision of the lower Court was confirmed in six it was reversed, while 2 were compromised.

95. There was no appeal or revision pending at the beginning of the year. Five new appeals and revisions were *Appeals to His Highness* filed during the year making the total of six. None of these could be disposed of during the year.

CIVIL POLITICAL SUITS AND APPEALS

96 During the year under report the Sardar Court was the original Court of Jurisdiction for civil political *Civil Political Suits*. suits except with regards to the cases of boundary disputes and of Baharkhali lands which were heard and disposed of by the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner respectively. The Sar Nyayadhish acted as the judge of the Sardar Court during the year.

97. Appeals against the decision of the above Courts were entered and disposed of by the Mahekmakhas

98. The following table shows the original work done by the said Court in the year under report as compared with that in 1935—36:—

Courts.	Pending at the beginning of year	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the close of the year.
Sardar Court					
1935—36	36	17	53	9	44
1936—37	44	8	52	14	38
Survey Supt.					
1935—36	283	...	283	...	283
1936—37	283	20	303	21	282
Revenue Commissio- ner.					
1935—36					
1936—37	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1935—36	319	17	336	9
	1936—37	327	28	355	35

99. In the Mahekmakhas, nine appeals remained pending at the beginning of the year and eight fresh appeals were filed during the current year, making a total of seventeen appeals. Out of these, two appeals were disposed of during the year leaving 15 pending at the close of the year.

PLEADERS.

100. The number of Pleaders this year in the State was 30 against 33 in the previous year. As a rule Sanads are granted to

Barristers and to those holding the degree of LL. B. or those who have passed the High Court Pleader's or Advocate's or District Pleaders examination. In other cases an annual examination is held in accordance with the State Pleaders rules of 1908. Such an examination was not held this year as there was no candidate

101. The following table shows the number of Pleaders Grouped according to qualifications:—

Barrister.	LL. B.S.	High Court Pleaders & Advocates	District Court Pleaders	Local Pleaders	Total
1	6	9	1	13	30

102. The total cash receipts of civil and criminal Courts (from Court fees, fines and other items) and expenditure *Income and Expenditure.* during the year were as under.

Year.	Income	Expenditure.
1936—37	13152—4—9	22446—13—7
1935—36	14126—0—0	21769—13—0

103. No subordinate Courts were inspected by the Sar Nyayadhish during the year under report.

(C) MILITARY.

104. The Idar Sir Pratap Infantry consists of one company Class Organization. 'B' (4 Platoons, Headquarters and Band) with the total sanctioned strength of 165

105. The strength of Infantry, at the close of the previous year was 159. During the year under report, 7 other Strength. ranks were discharged at their own request, three were discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers, 6 were discharged on Medical grounds, one was discharged his service being no longer required, two died and 8 were transferred to civil departments of the state; while 29 other ranks were enlisted. Thus the strength at the end of the year came up to 161.

106. The Infantry is armed with Rifles short E. Y., and swords Arms. Bayonets P/03 I. P.

107. The following is the summary of the courses passed by Courses of men of this unit, during the year under review:— Instruction.

(1) Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

No. 253 Hav. Pitram Singh

Qualification:—2nd Class

(ii) District Preparatory Physcial Training Course.

No. 477 L/Nk. Rattan Singh

Remarks:—Considered fit to attend P. T. School Ambala

(iii) The following officers & N.C.Os, were attached to 5/7th. Rajput Regiment, Baroda, as under:-

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) No. 361 L/Nk. Madho Singh
No. 477 L/Nk. Rattan | } Attached for Preliminary Physical Training Course. |
| (ii) No. 199 Hav. Aman Singh
No. 180 Hav. Ram Singh | } Attached for Preliminary Weapon Training |
| (iii) No. 470 Sep. Fateh Singh | } Attended a Cadre for Preliminary Educational Training for about 2 months, & obtained a very good report. |

- (iv) No. 356 Nk. Jagdev Singh } Attached for Signal Training

(v) *Training in the Field.*

(a) *Section Training*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 222 L/Nk. Pabudan Singh | } All obtained a good report. |
| No. 390 „ Kahan „ | |
| No. 431 „ Bhairov „ | |
| No. 367 „ Bhawani „ | |
| No. 361 „ Madho „ | |

(b) *Platoon Training:-*

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 166 Hav. Himmat Singh | } All obtained a good report. |
| No. 253 „ Pitram „ | |
| No. 366 Nk. Badan „ | |
| No. 263 „ Bachan „ | |
| No. 282 „ Lakh „ | |

(c) *Company Training:-*

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Jemadar Chiranji Singh | } All obtained a good report |
| No. 110 Hav. Ganpat „ | |
| No. 199 Hav. Aman „ | |

(v) No. 87 L/Nk. Gulab Singh } At present undergoing a Farriers Course with Bhavnagar Lancers.

108 The Unit fired Annual Weapon Training Course Table B Part II for the first time, and obtained following *Weapon Training.* classification:-

Marksman:— — — 31

1st Class Shots:— 45

2nd Class Shots:— 46

3rd Class Shots:— 7 (Classified as III Class shots as they were not exercised)

Taking into consideration that the Course was fired by this Unit, for the first time, and that the Rifles on charge are only E. Y., the results obtained are very good.

109 Two Training Cadres one Drill and Physical Training combined, and the other *Weapon Training,* were held *Unit Training Cadre.* for young N. C. Os, with good results.

110 This training was greatly hampered by our 2nd batch of Leave and Furlough-men not being able to proceed *Individual Training.* on leave till June 1937. However the short time at disposal was well utilised, and the training was systematically carried out.

111 Although the time available for collective Training was insufficient specially for Section and Platoon Training *Field Training.* great attention was paid to this form of training, and every thing was carried out very systematically.

The Military Advisor, Gujarat Circle was present for a few days during our Company Camp and Field Firing at Berna in February 1937.

The result of Battle Practices fired were good.

The unit will hold a Company Training Camp from approximately 24-1-1938 to 31-1-38, and will also carry out Field Firing during that period.

112 The whole Signal Section of 10 men did extremely well at the Annual Classification held at Baroda in Signalling. February 1937.

113 Great attention was paid to Educational Training this year, and the number of certificates obtained during the year is shown below:—

Indian Army English 2nd Class:—one

„ „ „ „ „ 3rd Class: —4

Indian Army 2nd Class Certificate:—3

„ „ „ „ „ :—21

Recruits Test Certificates :—18

114 The cost of the Infantry to the State during the year under report was Rs. 61491-6-3 as against Rs. 62051-2-3 Cost. in the preceeding year.

POLICE.

115 Mr. Hiralal Motilal Almoholla was in charge of the department as Superintendent of Police throughout the year under report.

116 The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police was newly created from February 1937 and Th. Padam Singh *Gradation of Officers.* was in that post.

The State is divided into two Sub-Divisions. Northern and Southren. Each sub division is in charge of one Inspector. There are 12 Police Stations in the State Each Police Station is in charge of one sub Inspector. Under each Police station there are out posts. Each out post is in charge of one Head Constable and three or four constables under him. These men at outposts are responsible for village Patrol and frequent visitation of villages in order to prevent and detect crimes in the villages comprised under the out-posts.

117 The Himmatnagar Police Station Officer is in charge of the Headquarters at Himmatnagar. The strength of the Headquarters consists of 11 Head Constables and 39 Constables

118 The whole Police force worked in harmony with the Abkari *Action of Police* and all possible and timely help was given *in dealing with offences* every time in detecting cases of manufacturing *under the excise Act, etc.* illicit liquor. Some of them were duly rewarded by Excise Department. Local Police have also detected Abkari and Opium cases from their jurisdiction during the course of their duty separately in addition to the help given to Abkari Police and all such cases ended in conviction.

119 No such gang was noticed in the State limits during the year.

Criminal Classes and influx of suspicioius persons Last year two gangs were traced and prosecuted which had a salutary effect.

120. During the year two cases occurred at Sabalpur. All the accused were re-arrested and prosecuted and were convicted. One case pending from last year also ended in conviction.

Escapes and re-captures.

121. On the whole the health of the whole Force remained good. No epidemic diseases appeared during the year in the Health State. Nearly 50 men fell sick with malaria, and such other diseases. 3 men died during the year.

Education.

122. 28 new educated recruits were enlisted during the year. The number of educated recruits is increasing year to year. New recruits are trained in Elementary law for about three months at Headquarters and after being examined they are sent to Talukas for duty. There is no difficulty in getting local educated recruits quite fit for Police duties.

Drill and Musketry.

123. Much improvement is made at Headquarters and all Police Stations. Proper Training is being given punctually at Headquarter.

Building.

124. The building of the Veda out post was built during the year. Provision was also made for the Customs Naka in the same building.

Village Police.

125. Village Police consisting of Mukhis and Chokiats are under the control of the Police Department. They worked quite in harmony with the Police. Police Patel of Gambhirpur under Idar Station was convicted under sec. 302 i. p. c. and the conviction was upheld by the High Court. Mukhi of Musar village under Vadali being involved in illicit

liquor case was dismissed. Three Mukhis were fined for neglect of duty. Mukhi of Varna under Bayad was suspended for 6 months & was re-instated subsequently. The Mukhi of Soor under Idar is under suspension pending enquiry.

126. All Police stations and out posts were inspected by the Police Superintendent during the year.

*Inspection
of Police
stations and
outposts.*

127. During the year Rs. 200/- were recovered as fines for breach of Motor rules. During the year income accrued in issuing the new driving Lenses and owner licenses was as under:—

License Fees			Monopoly system by auctioning each line		
Rs.	As	Ps.	Rs.	As	Ps.
3614	—6	—6	19483	—0	—0
Total Rs. 23327—6—6					

Rs. 2549/- which had remained to be recovered at the end of last year were recovered this year which brings the total to Rs. 25876—6—6. Out of this sum Rs. 23370—6—0 were credited into the Treasury and Rs. 2506/- remained to be recovered at the close of the year. This will be recovered before the due date of Monopoly.

128. Total number of Cognizable cases reported and registered during the year was 254 against 178 of the last year. This increase was due to failure of crops. But

Police cases.

these were all petty offences. No serious offence occurred because of the timely help given to the villagers by the State.

129. 11 Cases were excluded on Police reports as under:-

<i>Excluded cases on Police reports under Class 'C'</i>	1 Khed Brahma 1 Himatnagar 1 Vadali	2 Idar 2 Sabalpur 1 Meghraj	2 Bhiloda 1 Bayad
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130. Only one case was excluded under class 'B'. It was from *Bayad Police Station.*

*Cases disposed
of as malici-
ously false.*

Class 'B'.

131. 5 cases were treated and disposed of under this head and *approval Summarily obtained*

<i>Cases disposed of under sect- ion 157 (b)</i>	1 Idar, 3 Himatnagar,	1 Jadar,
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132. 47 cases were disposed of and excluded under 'A' 'B' and 'C' (8+3+36) by courts including discharged and *acquittals.*

*Excluded
cases on Police
reports after
trial.*

133. 150 cases were sent up for trial out of which 92 ended in conviction, 47 ended in discharge or acquittals, and *Number of
cases sent up
for trial by
the Police
(Suo-Motu)* 11 remained pending trials in courts at the close of the year. 23 cases remained undetected as against 26 in last year. 64 cases remained with the Police pending investigation at the close of the year.

It would appear that the result of cases ending in conviction comes to 61.3 p. c. which is quite satisfactory.

134. The result of serious cases:—

	1935-36	1936-37
Murders	7	10
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	5	1
Attempt at murder	2	2
Dacoity	3	2
Robbery	8	5
Counterfeit coins	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26	20

135. 18 cases were sent up for trial in Sessions out of which 10 ended in conviction 6 in discharge or acquittal and 2 remained pending trial in Court. The result is satisfactory.

136. During the year 370 persons were arrested; 52 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the last year which makes a total of 422. Out of these 214 were convicted, 158 were discharged or acquitted, 2 died during the trial and 48 awaited trial at the end of the year. The conviction result comes 57.8 p. c which is quite good.

137. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 9953-12-6 and that of property recovered was Rs. 4602-11-0 as against Rs. 7502-4-6 and Rs. 2654-9-0 of the last year.

138. Rewards were awarded to 10 men and officers for good detection work. Good service Tickets were issued to 32 men during the year for good work.

139. Out of the total Force 31 were discharged and 2 dismissed for gross negligence, etc. 10 were degraded, 3 suspended and 69 fined

Punishment.

140. Only 14 vacancies in the last grade of constables existed at the end of the year, which will be filled up shortly.

141. 23 men resigned during the year. 2 men retried on gratuity: and three died during the year.

Casualties.

Resignations
and deaths.

142. During the year 46 new recruits were enlisted in the Constabulary out of which 28 were educated with good physique, height, and chest measurement required for the Police Department. Most of them are local men

Enlistment.

143. During the year all men at every Police Station and out post had proper clothing and other articles of dress.

Dress and
clothing.

144. There was much improvement this year in this direction. The punishment has a salutary effect on constabulary

Discipline.

145. Peace and order prevailed in the State throughout the year under report. No disturbance occurred at any place

Peace and
Order.

146. No such movement existed in the State at all

Civil disobedi-
ence movement.

147. There was no agitation whatsoever of any sort throughout the year.

148. 3 persons were prosecuted under chapter VIII section 109
Action of Police in respect of bad Characters. 110 Cr. P. C. and they were bound over by the Courts.

149. The sanctioned strength of the Police was:—

<i>Sanctioned Strength.</i>	Superintendent of Police	1	Inspectors	2
	Assistant Supdt. of Police	1		
	Sub Inspectorts	10	Head Constables	91
	Constables	362	Total men	467

153. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 89799-4-10 as against Rs. 87288-0-6 in the last year.

E. EXTRADITION.

151. The number of persons made over by the State to British India and other Native States during the year was 11 and 26 in 7 and 14 cases, against 5 and 40 in 2 and 20 cases in 1935-36; while the number of surrenders made to the State by the above authorities during the year was 3 and 19 persons in 3 and 10 cases respectively, against 1 and 18 persons in 1 and 7 cases in 1935-36.

152. No Border Court was held during the year under report, as extradition Treaties were in force with the bordering States.

of Mewar, Sirohi and Dungarpur

F. PRISONS.

153. The Jails were in the charge of the Sar Nyayadhish throughout the year under report and Mr. Devi singh *Personnel.* worked as Jailor at the Central Jail

154. There were 11 Jails and lock-ups in the State at the end of the year under report as shown in Appendix XIII *Number of Jails.* including the Central Jail at Himatnagar, as against 9 in the previous year. Two new Jails were established in the Jagirs of Jaswantgadh and Pratapgadh the judicial powers having been conferred upon them

155. During the year under report, prisoners were mainly employed in weaving and other manual labours of *Earnings from Convict labour.* miscellaneous nature i. e. corn-grinding and the like. The work done by them in the said jobs realized a total income of Rs. 732-6-0 as against Rs. 967-10-0 of the last year.

156. The number of prisoners at the end of the year 1935-36 was 94, and 349 prisoners were admitted during *Number of prisoners.* the year under report, making a total of 443 as against 410 in the previous year. Of these, 301 were released or discharged leaving 142 in the Jails at the end of the year.

157. The average daily number of prisoners in the Central Jail was 100.3 and the total daily average in all the Jails comes to 100.5 as against 78.2 in the year 1935-36.

158. There were 23 under-trial prisoners at the end of the year 1935-36 in the Central Jail. 119 were newly admitted during the year under report, making a total of 212 as against 185 in the previous year. Cases of 186 were disposed of during the year and there remained 26 under trial prisoners in the Central Jail at the end of the year.

159. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central Jail and other khalsa Jails, exclusive of guards expenses, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 9944-3-2 as against Rs. 6688-1-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in the number of prisoners.

160. The Jail Guard was furnished by the Police throughout the year at the cost of the Police Department.

G. REGISTRATION.

161. Appendix XIV and XV give a comparative statement of the Registration Statistics for 1935-36 and the year under report.

They will show that there were 8 documents pending registration at the end of the previous year. 744 documents were presented for registration during the year under report as against 749 in the previous year. Out of the total of 752 documents, 736 were registered and registry was refused in 13, while 3 documents

remained unregistered at the close of the year.

162. The aggregate value of the registered documents during the year amounted to Rs. 380657-4-0 as against Rs. 448805-3-6 in the year 1935—36

163. There were no registration appeals pending last year. 9 appeals were preferred this year against the decisions of the Sub-Registrars. Of these 8 appeals were disposed of, leaving one in balance.

164. The registration fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2716-12-0 as against Rs. 2811/- in the previous year.

H. MUNICIPALITIES.

165. There are municipalities at five important towns in the State, viz. Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda and Bayad. The Idar and Himatnagar Municipalities were able to do some good and useful work during the year under report. The incomes of these Municipalities do not however suffice for their expenses. The State gives annual grants to these Municipalities.

166. There are no municipalities properly so called at any other town in the State. Inspite of efforts having been made in that respect, the people of important towns have not yet come forward to take over charge of the civil affairs in their own hands and the State has therefore to manage the towns municipal work itself. The people possess very conservative ideas and they shrink very much from taking any kind of responsibility on them-selves. Great efforts were being made for the last three years to establish municipalities at Khed Brahma and Bayad two important places

in the State; but to ~~know~~^{no} effect, because people refuse to have municipalities there.

167. Himatnagar and Idar municipalities are working quite successfully. Except for the President and an ex-officio member, all other members are elected every year by the people. But the expenses being much more than the income these municipalities receive liberal grants annually from the state. The first class magistrate Himatnagar is the President of Himatnagar municipality, while the mamlatdar at Idar acts as the President of Idar municipality.

168. The receipts and expenditure of the above municipalities in the year under report contrasted with those of the preceeding year are shown in appendix XIV

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution

A Wheather and Crops.

169. The Statement given below shows the rainfall measured at different centres in the State during the year of report *Rainfall.* as compared with that of the last preceeding year and also the average of the last five preceeding year:—

Mahal.	Rainfall during the year of report in Cents.	Rainfall during the last year in Cents.	Average of the last five years in Cents.
Himatnagar	57—1	15—49	35—61
Idar	58—55	19—42	42—58
Vadali	47—4	14—50	34—68
Bayad	49—96	14—34	32—12
Bhiloda	62—41	17—38	41—16
Meghraj	65—20	21—35	38—82
Khedbrahma	40—3	17—0	36—29
Raigadh	68—50	15—15	43—97

The above statement shows that the rainfall was much above that of the last preceeding year, At most places it was

almost double~~s~~ the average, which caused some damage to the monsoon crops. At certain places the rainfall was a record. Much damage was done to the property by heavy rains both in June and August, and many cattle also perished. In Himatnagar 13 inches of rain fell in one night in the last week of June and again 17 inches in 24 hours in the 3rd week of August. Similar was the case at Idar, Bhilodi, Raigadh & other places.

170 The rainy season set in in the middle of June as usual and in the very beginning of the monsoon it rained from 12 to 20 inches in all the centres This was rather excessive from the cultivation point of view. But afterwards there was a long break of about one month, during which period the sowing operations were carried on. There were heavy rains again in the 3rd week of August which slightly damaged the standing crops. But it helped by filling up the tanks and wells which had dried up due to scanty rains during the previous year, and it also brightended the prospects for the winter and summer crops.

171. Due to the failure of monsoon during the previous year people had to face great difficulties. The water in the tanks and wells had almost dried up and there was hardly enough fodder for the cattle. The rates of the commodities also went up. Under these circumstances relief works were started in the state by Shree Hazur Order No. 1288 of 9th march 1937. Moreover cheap grain shops were opened by the State at all the central places where grain were given at very cheap rates to poor people and also absolutely free in certain cases. 560 maunds of maize were distributed free of charge. Many wells and tanks were dug-up and repaired under the Relief works scheme.

172. A committee was also set up to arrange for the purchase of fodder from outside and supplying it free or at nominal price to needy people, specially who possessed many cattle. About 4500 maunds of grass was purchased and distributed to the people by this Committee.

173. Besides these following other Concessions were granted to the cultivators under Shree Hazur Order No. 1293 of the 15th march 1937.

1. No water tax to be levied on summer crops grown by taking water from a darbari well or tank or from river.
2. No uparvadia or Nimedharo Haks to be taken from any cultivator growing summer crops in Jagiri or Baharkhali land.

Export of grain like maize and wheat was stopped in order to check the rising prices.

B. Wages and Labour.

174. The rate of wages to labour during the year of report was about the same as prevailed last year.

175. The subjoined statement shows the prices of various staple food grains that prevailed during the year of report in the State

**Statement of prices of staple food—grains in the Idar
State during the year of report (1936—37)**

No.	Months.	SEERS PER ONE RUPEE (80 TOLAS.)						Remarks.
		Wheat	Bajri.	Maize.	Pulses.	Jawari.	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	October	12½	18	16½	8	15	9	
2	November	13	19	17	8½	16	9	
3	December	13	18½	17½	9	17	9½	
4	January	13½	18	17	8½	16	9	
5	February	12	17	17	8½	15	9½	
6	March	11	17	16	9	15	9½	
7	April	10½	16½	13½	9	15½	9	
8	May	10	16½	13	9	15	9	
9	June	9½	15¾	13	8¾	14¾	9	
10	July	9½	15½	12½	8¾	14	8¾	
11	August	9	15	12½	8¾	13	8¾	
12	September	9	15	13	9	13	9	

176. It will be seen from the above statement that prices of Wheat, Bajri, Maize and Jowar went up after February, because of the famine conditions prevailing in the State.

FOREST.

177. Mr. A. P. Kodaisia was put in charge of the department of Personnel from the 1st November 1936 and he remained in charge throughout the year.

178. The Khalsa forests of the State cover an approximate area of 300 sqr. Miles, of which nearly half is of mixed teak forests with their irregular crops. As much damage had been done to the State-owned Jungles by ruthless and unsystematic cutting of the woods in the past, a coup system as well as felling of trees under a rotation of 30 years was introduced. Out of the 10 proposed forest coups laid out and marked for Public auction 7 could be sold for a sum of Rs. 7,078/-.

Area and kind of Forest. Several good forests which contained a large number of teak boles and poles were reserved and the number of forest guards increased. Classification of forests viz:—Reserved, protected and village Forests according to the quality and growth of their stand was also made. Several new beats and sub-ranges were opened and placed under the charge of Foresters. Lopping of trees especially of teak was strictly forbidden and the people were advised to cut them flush with the ground. There being shortage of fodder during the year on account of scanty rains, several forests were thrown open to cattle grazing.

179. Several minor forest produce such as gums, Mahura seeds, honey, safed Musli etc., from which there was practically no income to the State so far, were put to public auction and they fetched good income.

180. Out of the total demand of Rs. 17,930-1-10 of the department during the year under report Rs. 13,316-1-3 *Income.* could be recovered against the total income of Rs. 8,487-12-2 of the previous year.

Out of cattle grazing fee, managed by the Customs Department, the share to the lot of the Department, was Rs. 7,971-15-2 against Rs. 9,751-14-2 of the last year. Timber of the value of nearly Rs. 500/- was, under orders of Shree Mahekma Khas, given gratis to the poor cultivators during the year under report.

The total income of the department during the year, therefore amounted to Rs. 21,288-0-5 against Rs. 18,239-11-0 of the last year.

181. The total expenditure of the department during the year *Expenditure.* amounted to Rs. 6,008-10-9 as against Rs. 4,280-6-5 of the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

182. The Staff of the Department consists of the Superintendent, two Inspectors, one village uplift Inspector, six village guides, and one fieldman. Mr. Khemji continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year as Agricultural Superintendent

183. The main line of action followed during the year under report was as follows:—

- (i) Running of a seed and demonstration farm, and a nursery of fruit plants.
- (ii) Imparting of agricultural training to the boys selected from those who had passed their vernacular final.
- (iii) Village up lift work which embraced (a) training of the village folk in simple and better ways of living from the point of view of economy, efficiency, hygiene and Sanitation. (b) The general dissemination of the knowledge of the rudimentary principals of improved agriculture.

Seed and Domonstrain Farm.

184. The farm was this year extended by 16 acres towards the West which brings the total farm area to 32.20 acres Roads were constructed and the land was made level. In addition to the previous facilities for irrigation an electric-motor pump was set up in the farm-well which is able to command 7 acres more per week.

185. The cultivation of the land and manuring of the crops received careful attention as in previous years. The important crops tried on the farm during the year are given below:—

Fibre:—Cotton 1027 A. L. F., B. D. S., Kambodia and late virum.

Of these 1027 A. L. F. has proved popular amongst the cultivators as it has long staple and fetches better prices in market. The yield of the Kambodia is comparatively less. The late Virum is an inferior variety. B. D. S was tried as wilt resisting but on trial it was found to succumb to wilt.

Cerials:-Wheat Pussa No. 4., Bajra-african-grant, Jowar Perio and white.

Pulses:—Tur Nadiad. Gram Kabuli.

Oil Seeds:—Til white early.

Sugar cane:—Co. 290, Co. 213, Co. 407 (thin Red) Co.
411 (whitish red) Co. 417 (thick red) and
P. O. J. 2827 (thin white).

The canes were mostly distributed free as seeds to the cultivators. Co. 290 is fairly popular amongst them. Some cane was of course sold in the market for chewing.

Fodder:—Lucerni and Sundbia Jowar.

These are mainly grown for the farm bullocks and were fed to them.

Vegetables:—Cabbages, cauliflowers, knolkohl carrots Radish Turnips, Tomatoes, Brinjals, Dilpa-Sand and Kakdi.

The vegetables were sold retail or wholesale as convenient to the farm

186. The farm was visited during the year by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, the Assistant Secretary of the Central Cotton Committee Indore, and by the boys of the Mission English School Prantij.

187. To the original area of 4 acres, 6 more acres were added towards the east. Though this additional area could not be brought in condition it was sown with till jowar and Bajra for fodder.

The fruit nursery. 188. In the original area levelling of land and making of kacha road received particular attention. About 60 feet of water channel was constructed as well as old channels and water pits were

repaired.

189 The stock of plants was further increased by planting:—

Mangoes, Sapotas, peaches, pears, plums, oranges, sweet limes, lemon, pomegranates, seedless guavas Loquat and Jaman.

Agricultural Training.

190. As last year this year also the sons of cultivators who had passed their vernacular final were selected for being trained in agriculture at the technical school attached to the seed and demonstration farm.

191. The theoretical lessons in the fundamental principles of the simple but scientific agriculture imparted to the boys in the class rooms were supplemented by a practical "training" at the demonstration farm.

192. This gave the boys not only an insight in the "real" nature of the practical agriculture but took away from them the distaste for manual labour so commonly found amongst boys that come out of the schools. Out of 20 candidates that attended 15 passed the test examination successfully during the year under question.

Village uplift.

193. The village people were explained the simple rules of health and the cause of poverty. They were explained how to take preventive measures and how to arrange cure against epidemics as well as how to provide against famine.

194. Advantages of education and radication of social evils were made clear to them. Value of cleanliness to themselves of their neighbours and importance of frugality and co-operation to improve

their financial position was strongly impressed upon them.

195. Not only propaganda and agitation about these was carried on amongst them, but all attention was paid to see that so far as possible they make a sincere attempt to put all this into practice. Of course they were lent all possible help that they needed.

196. In addition to what has been mentioned above, people in the village have been freely talked to about the simple but improved method of agriculture, value of good seed for sowing fields, importance of the selected bulls for covering their cows, necessity of improved implements for cultivating their land and the advantages of well prepared manures for manuring their crops. These are a few of the important items about which agricultural propaganda was carried on amongst them.

197. The farmers of the State though conservative by nature like those of most other places have now begun to appreciate the value of such agitation and propaganda.

INDUSTRIES.

198. The principal industry of the State is Agriculture on which *Agriculture*, nearly 80 p. c. of the State subjects depend for their livelihood. It is also the chief source of revenue to the State. It is therefore quite natural that the State pays special attention towards its development. There is a very vast field for agriculture development in the State.

199. Agricultural Department is in existence for the last five years and much useful work has been done and is being done. Its activities are mainly directed to the following items:—

- (1) Advising people on the improvements that could be made in Agriculture.
- (2) Manorial experiments.
- (3) Conservation of farm yard manure.
- (4) Introduction of the best variety of cotton, chiefly No. 1029 approved by the Central India Cotton Committe.
- (5) Better quality of wheat and specially the variety that is immune from rust.
- (6) Introduction and use of improved implements.
- (7) Experimenting upon the best variety of sugarcane
- (8) Advising cultivators to give greater attention to the sowing of fruit trses and vegetables.

200. The State has opened an Agriculture school with an experimental farm attached to it where practical training in improved agriculture is being given to some school masters and boys of agriculturists.

201. The State has introduced agricultural classes in certain schools and it is arranged to give a piece of land near the school house on which agricultural work can be done so that boys can have practical agricultural knowledge. These classes are conducted by school masters who have qualified them-selves in one years practical course at the Central Agricultural School. They receive certain allowance for this work in addition ^{to} on their pay.

The Central agricultural committee and the district committees continued to function successfully.

202. Weaving is the industry next to Agriculture in point of importance which affords great scope for development. *Weaving.* Prisoners in the State Jails are taught weaving on improved flyshuttle loom and they manufacture cloth of various patterns chiefly Carpets, Khaddar, Towels, Patis, long sheets, etc.

203. The weaving school at Virpur, about which a mention was made in the last report, is working satisfactorily. Weavers in different centres in the State work at present on old hand looms which do not give even half the out-turn of what the improved fly shuttle hand looms give. Introduction of fly shuttle looms of improved type will give better turn out and consequently greater income which will improve the lot of poor weavers who at present hardly get sufficient for their maintenance.

204. There is a very great scope for oil pressing industry in the State as all sorts of oily seeds are available in the *Oil Pressing.* State such as Til, rape seed, ground nuts, Castor, mahura seeds and Cotton seeds etc. The factory started at Himatnagar by a merchant of Bhavnagar for decorticating ground nuts, worked successfully during the year. Now he is going to start an oil pressing factory also.

205. Hides and skin tanning is another industry which can be profitably developed in the State. Raw hides and skins are available in plenty.

206. The two scholars sent by the State to learn soap making and calico printing have returned duly trained and have started their respective work at Himatnagar some local people are also taught these things at the Industrial school.

207. The number of 'Ginning factories and pressing' factories remained the same viz, three and two respectively at Himatnagar, Jadar & Bayad. Cotton is extensively grown in the State and every year the area is steadily increasing for cotton growing.

208. Idar proper is noted for its wooden toys and wooden articles turned out on old lathes. There is a scope for developing this industry also by introducing improved implements of turnery.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

209. A separate department styled as the Department of Mines and Quarries was established during the year under report. Mr. A. P. Kodaisia B. Sc. was put in charge of this department and he remained so throughout the year.

210. During the year under report, the department was able to give a Mining Lease of Aklera Kaolin Mines. The stuff of those deposits favourably stands against the standard of imported China Clay to a party of Ahmedabad. Licenses for prospecting Asbestos and Manganese which both minerals are of very superior quality were also issued. Besides the above, the Department was also successful in tapping out Muscovite Mica of good quality, white and pink Feldspar, Limonite, Hornblend, Talc, Soapstone, Red and Yellow Ochres, Fire Clay and Silica and every possible attempt is being made to invite people inter-

sted in Mining Industry. Granite of different colours is also found in large quantity just near the Railway station at Idar. A few wagon loads of silica sand was also exported to a Chemical Firm of Ahmedabad who found it most suitable for the manufacture of Soda silicate and they have now become a constant customers of that material.

211. The total income from Panpur Sand Stone Quarries amounted to Rs. 11,835—13—6 as against Rs. *Income.* 11,412—5—9 of the last year.

The Department also supplied Sand Stone to the State subjects for construction of their residential houses free of any royalty, approximately amounting to Rs. 4,000/-.

The receipts in the Mining branch during the year under report were as under:—

- (1) Cash security amount in connection with Asbestos, Kaolin and manganese:—Rs. 1,500/-
- (2) Prospecting licenses and Certificates of approval fees plus royalty on silica:—Rs. 310-12-11

212. The total expenditure of this department during the year *Expenditure.* amounted to Rs. 1,475—2—4

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

213. Mr. Mohanlal S. Joshi, B. A., remained in charge of the

Personnel. department as Treasury Officer throughout the year under report.

214. As reported last year, there were six sub-treasuries which are mentioned in the margin which continued to *Sub Treasuries* work satisfactorily during the year under report.

1. *Himainagar Sub Treasury*. They have supplied the long felt want of affording facilities for receiving remittances and making *Treasury.*
2. *Idar Sub Treasury.*
3. *Vadali Sub Treasury.*

Treasury. All the Sub Treasuries except Bayal were *Sub Treasury* inspected by the Treasury Officer during ths year *Sabalpur* under report.

4. *Bhiloda Sub Treasury*
5. *Bayad Sub Treasury*

215. There was an opening balance of Rs 2619-13-7 cash and Rs, 1097 -4-9 invested aggregating to Rs. 3717-2-4 in the year under report and it closed with a balance of Rs 292-13-7 in cash and Rs. 29,732—2—10 invested aggregating to Rs. 30,025—0—5.

216. The total out-standings on account of Tagavi, Loans and advances at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,14,485-0-4 as against Rs. 2,21,230-6-10 in the previous year.

217. The total liablities on account of several kinds of deposits amounted to Rs. 198 059-9-0 at the close of the year under report as against Rs, 182010-6-5 in the previous year

218. The arrears of the State revenues of the several departments amounted to Rs. 4,68,375-12-0 at the close of the year under report as against Rs. 4,74,159-14-11 in the previous year.

219. The average annual income and expenditure of the State based on the actuals of the past 5 years comes to Rs. 14,24,052/- and Rs. 14,66,165/- respectively

220. The system of auditing the departmental accounts by an independant audit staff was introduced in the State in the year 1929. During the year under review this establishment audited 331 Daftars (accounts) maintained by the revenue Talatis, Japtidars, Customs Nakedars, Saher Karkuns, Cattle Pond keepers, and Municipalities, etc.

221. This system of independant audit has been a success. It has brought about care and vigilence in the recoveries of the several state dues and minimised the chances of fraud and delacations. The various kinds of demands amounting to Rs. 5874--1 which remained unnoticed by the departments concerned were detected by the audit staff during the course of audit in in the year review.

222. A detailed statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State under various major heads for the year under report is appended. A perusal of the same will show that the total receipts exclusive of deposits, advances and remissions, amounted to Rs. 14,54,688-2-0 as against Rs. 15,66,310-3-10 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the scarcity of rain and consequent famine conditions.

223. The total expenditure exclusive of past debts deposits advances and remissions, amounted to Rs. 15,51,073—13—5 as against Rs. 16,92,660-14-7 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the expenditure of the last year included

expenses in connection with the wedding of Shree Bada Maharaja Kumar Saheb.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORK

224 The Public works Department remained in charge of the *Personnel*. Head Overseer Mr. Abdul Aziz throughout the year under report.

225. The total expenditure on Public works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,28,001-1-3 as against Rs. 158,670-0-0 in the previous year. The various details of the expenditure will be found in the Appendix XIX

226. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,28,001-1-3 the following sums were spent on various Departmental buildings:—

Sir Pratap Infantry	Rs. 531—11—7
Police Station	276—4—11
Education	8133---6---4
Jails	3542—10—9
Agricultural	2584—10—9
Medical	2943---3---5
Officer's Quarters	26086---4---8
State Buildings	31677—7—3

227. During the year under report works mentioned below have been completed. (1) Vadali Rest-House, Mamlatdar office, Dispensary & School (2) Shamlajee Rest-House and Mamlatdar office. The

works started but not completed were (1) Jadar Mamlatdar Office & Rest-House. (2) Megraj school (3) Bayad Dispensary and Doctor's quarter.

228. Palace works were carried out during the year under report at the cost of Rs. 36,362-4-7.

229. During the year under report Mehtapura water works scheme was carried out at the cost of Rs. 6646-9-3

ROADS

230. This Department came in existence in December 1935. Personnel and remained with the Engineer In-charge Mr K. R. Rede throughout the year under report.

231. This Department was established specially for the Himatnagar Ratanpur of Dungarpur survey Project. A 90 miles survey is done for trial lines and the rough estimate for the same is prepared for the report to be submitted to the Government of India. Moreover the maintainance of Idar Himatnagar road, repairing canal at Bayad, approach road and such other works are entrusted to this Department.

232. The Idar Himatnagar Road is being repaired and kept in good condition and the length of 4 miles was remetalled with 3" metal and some culverts were repaired during the year under report at the cost of Rs. 7913-8-8

233. Bayad canal is being repaired to prevent the canal water going in the village, and the Bayad approach Road was taken in hand. A sum of Rs. 1641—8-1 was spent over these items in the

year under report.

234. The total expenditure made on this Department during the year under report was Rs. 15750—13-8.

CHAPTER VII

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

235. The Medical Department of the State was under the charge *Personnel.* of Captain Fred B. de Souza, L. M. & S. (Bombay University) throughout the year under report.

236. The following table shows the Maximum and minimum *Temperature.* Temperatures recorded at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Jaswantgadh

No.	Town.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature.
1.	Himatnagar	106 on 31-5-1937	48 on 6-1-1937
2	Idar	106 , 31-5-1937	58 , 26-12-1936
3.	Vadali	108 , 29-5-1937	46 , 29-12--1936
4	Bayad	106 , 29-5-1937	56 , 26-12-1936
5.	Bhiloda	109 , 17-5-1937	47 , 27-12-1936
6.	Meghraj	108 , 31-5-1937	48 , 6-1--1937
7.	Jaswantgadh	108 , 31-5-1937	65 , 16--2-1937

237. The average rainfall in normal years is about 35 inches.

Rainfall. There are eight rain measuring stations in the

State:-(Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda, Khed, Meghraj and Raigadh). Appendix No. XVII shows the figures for rainfall during the year under report at the different stations. The total average rainfall during the year under report was 56.8 which is much above the usual average

238. During the year there were no cases of cholera and plague

Public Health. in the State. Malaria was as usual the most prevalent disease. While the other prevailing diseases were

those of the respiratory system, Diarrhaea, Dysentry and diseases of the ear and eye.

There were two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis during the months of March to April, which were admitted to the Hospital at Himatnagar. All these cases recovered. There were 501 attacks of small-pox during the year and 110 deaths.

239. The total number of Medical Institutions in the State du-

Number of Medical Institutions. ring the year under report was sixteen against 15 of last year. Among these are the Sir Pratap Hos-

pital at Himatnagar, the six State dispensaries at Idar, Vadali, Bayad, Bhiloda, Meghraj and Jaswantgadh, the three Ayurvedic dispensaries at Raigadh, Kadiadra and Virpur, in charge of competent Vaidas who administer indigenous medicines to people in out-lying villages and two Ayurvedic dispensaries at Khed Brahma and Jadar which are given grants in aid by the State. In addition to these institutions a Lepar Asylum is maintained by the State at Bhavnath and also a travelling Ayurvedic Dispens-

sary. The Palace Dispensary and Military Hospital at Himatnagar are run by the respective departments under the Principal Medical Officer of the State.

240. The Staff at Himatnagar consists of the Principal Medical Officer, a Resident Surgeon, a Sub-assistant Surgeon, three compounders one dresser and eight menials.

241. Each of the six district dispensaries has its own staff. The Idar, Vadali and Bayad Dispensaries were each in charge of a Medical graduate while the other are under sub-assistant Surgeons. The Ayurvedic Dispensaries are in charge of competent Vaidas.

242. The total expenditure of the Department excluding that of the Palace and Military Hospital and Vaccination Expenditure, department amounted to Rs. 35953-13-0 as against Rs. 33570-9-11 in the preceding year.

243. The total number of patients treated during the year at the Allopathic State Institutions was 53330 outdoor Number of Patients and 346 indoor patients; as against 43392 outdoor treated. and 289 indoor last year, while at the Ayurvedic institutions 5690 outdoor patients All the indoor patients were treated at the Sir pratap Hospital. The daily averages of outdoor and indoor patients was 681.34 as against 557.78 during the preceding year. The daily Ayurvedic average was 76.35. Appendix XXIII shows the figures for Medical Relief and expenditure. Of the total 53330 outdoor patients, 18090 were treated at Sir Pratap Hospital comprising of 12839 Hindoos, 5228 Mohomedans and 23 others.

244. During the year 1052 operations were performed at Sir Pratap Hospital of which 127 were Major and 925 *Surgical Operations.* Minor as against 724 operations including 119 Major and 605 Minor in the preceeding year. The Major operations included 28 Cataracts, 15 Lithotivities, 3 Lithotomies, 3 Amputaion 1 Cystotomy, one Herniotomy and one removal of ovarian Tumor. Other operations mainly minor ones were performed at the various dispensaries.

245. Three cases of snake bite were treated successfully at Sir Pratap Hospital. All the dispensaries continued to *Snake bite Cases.* be stocked with a stock of Antivenine from the

Pasteur Institute of Kosabli. Lander Bruntan Snake bite lancets have also been supplied to all State dispensaries, Talatis and Vaccinators

246. A sum of Rs. 150/- was provided in the Medical Budget *Rabies.* for the year for sending indegent persons bitten by rabid dogs to the ^{Antirabic} Center at Ahmedabad for preventive treatment. Five such persons were sent during the year at a cost of Rs. 27-8-0 Both the Police and Revenue Departments have instructions to give wide publicity to this provision made by the State for Antirabic Treatment.

247. The total number of Post-mortems held during the year *Post-mortems.* was 17 against 17 during the previous year. Of these, 2 were at Sir Pratap Hospital Himatnagar, 3 at Idar, 3 at Vadali, 1 at Meghraj and 8 at Bhiloda.

248. According to the last Census, the total population of the

Vital Statistics.

State is 262,660. The total births during the year were 3174 as against 2261 in the preceeding year

The number of deaths registered was 2212 as compared to 1632 in the preceeding year. The births per thousand comes to 12.12 and the death rates to 8.04 as against 8.6 and 6.02 respectively in the preceeding year (vide Appendix No. XXIV).

In view of the unwillingness of the Bhil population to report their births and deaths, the figures given above can not be considered as accurate.

249. The system of registration of Vital Statistics in Himatnagar Vadali and Idar is carried out by Talatis and in the villages by Mukhies. In Bhayati and Jagiri villages the registration is carried out by the Thakors themselves and the figures are supplied to the Principal Medical Officer of the State.

250. Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda and Badoli have their *Sanitation.* own Municipalities, and the sanitary arrangements of these places are supervised by their respective Municipal Officer. In all other villages the sanitation is looked after by the Mukhi Patels. The water supply during the year under report was adequate at all places. As a precautionary measure all wells used for drinking purposes are regularly disinfected

251. Anti-malarial measures are adopted in Himatnagar viz:-Regular spraying of stagnant pools, especially by the side of river-bed with Malariol; establishing proper drainage of waste water, house to house inspection for breeding places of mosquitoes etc. This

had a salutary effect and the incidence of malaria in Himatnagar is appreciably less. In the adult night classes run by the Education Department, the rudiments of sanitation are propagated. A good supply of quinine is distributed throughout the State in Co-operation with the education, Revenue & Police Departments of the State.

252. The Vaccination Department is under the supervision of the Principal Medical Officer. There is one Head *Vaccination Department*, Vaccinator and 5 Vaccinators. The glycerine Lymph supplied by the Vaccine Institute of Belgaum only is used for vaccination.

253. The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 8164 and revaccinated was 732 as against 8279 and 410 respectively in the preceeding year. This shows a decrease of 115 in the primary vaccinations and an increase of 322 in the revaccinations. Of the Primary vaccinations 8151 were successful.

254. The total expenditure of the Vaccination Department is Rs. 3135-9-3 as against 3237-11-6 in the preceeding year.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

255. Mr. P. A. Inamdar M. A., B. Sc., continued to be in charge of the departments as Director of Public Instruction, *Personnel*, during the year under report.

256: The total number of educational institutions in the State was 130 as against 140 last year. Ten schools had *Number of Institutions* to be closed for want of enough attendance.

The institutions are classified as under:—

1. High School
 2. Middle School.
 13. A. V. Schools.
 1. Agricultural School.
 88. Primary schools for boys.
 4. Depressed class schools.
 1. Sanskrit Path-Shala.
 9. Aided Schools.
 11. Primary schools for girls.
-

130

In addition to these there were, during the year under report 51 private schools as against 50 of last year, with 1439 students as against 1194 last year. These included five Mission schools, 2 Girls' schools, one widow's Home. The number of students shows a great increase over that of the last year. The average attendance

was 1287 which also shows a good deal of improvement.

257. The Sir Pratap High school Idar, is a full fledged High school teaching upto the Matriculation and is affiliated *Sir Pratap High School.* to the University of Bombay and is permanently recognised by the Education Department of The Government of Bombay. The Kesari Boarding House attached to the High school continued to provide accommodation for 80 boarders and the question of providing accomodation for more boys by making suitable addittions to the existing buildings is engaging the attention of the department. Suitable extention to the school building are also under contemplation.

The average number of students on the roll during the year under report was 241 as against 265 last year.

258. The classification of students is as follows.—

Classification.

Brahmin	74	Rajputs	21
Banias	88	Other Hindus	27
Cultivators	13	Depresed classes	4
Kumars	4	Mahomedans	10
			—
			241

259. Out of 7 students sent up for the Matriculation examination from the High school 4 were successful. The result *Matriculation Examination* is much higher than the average general result.

260. The teaching staff consisted of the Principal Mr. M. M. Kholsla, M. A., B. Sc., and well qualified and experienced graduates and under-graduates including two B. Ts. one B. Sc., as science teacher who is also S. T. C. and another S. T. C. A drawing teacher and a gymnasium and drill teacher completed the unit.

261. The Sir Pratap English school at Himatnagar, was in charge of a graduate Headmaster assisted by qualified staff of three graduates, including one B. T., under-graduates and teachers for drawing, gymnasium and drill. A B. T. graduate was added while the two other graduate teachers have passed the theoretical part of the S. T. C. examination. The school teaches upto VIth standard. The growing number of students in this school has made it necessary to extend the building and a plan for suitable extensions to provide enough accommodation is under consideration. The need of a boarding house for both Rajput and other Boys was long felt, and it has now been supplied by opening of the Rajput Boarding House attached to the english school special facilities to sons of Jagirdars for running their own kitchen etc. are given and a block has been set apart for boys of others communities also. The average number on the roll during the year was 203 as against 205 last year.

262. The classification of students is as follows:—

Classification.

Brahmins	58	Rajputs	16
Banias	47	Other Hindoos	31
Cultivators	15	Mahomedans	30

Other activities 263. Both the above institutions are well provided with teachers' Library, a students' Library a Reading Room, Debating Society and indoor and outdoor games, such as, Foot-ball, Hockey, Cricket and Basket-ball. The laboratories in both the schools are well equipped with necessary apparatus for teaching science and specially fitted geography rooms are a feature which deserve special mention. Physical training, being compulsory, the exercise of Surya-Namaskars is regularly taken daily by all the students, and Lezim, Lathi, Clubs, etc. are also regularly taught. Provision being made for a special drill teacher for each school, drill also forms a regular part of the curriculum of the schools. Student's excursions were as usual arranged this year also.

264. The schools maintain regular scout troops and a scout training camp was held this year at Idar. The Idar scout troop won the Sir Lesli Wilson Shield for Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, in the scout competition last year, having secured the highest number of points for service and daily good turns in all the competing troops in this part of Bombay Presidency. A scout troop accompanied by the scout Master from each school attended the Rally held at Bombay last year in honour of the visit of Lord Baden Powell, the world chief Scout.

265. A large number of boys of both the schools and teachers from various schools took a prominent part in the Sports week held in

the month of April and carried away several prizes including the Football Cup in competition with the Police and Infantry thus maintaining the standard set up last year.

266. Medical examination was conducted as usual this year also and reports were sent to the parents, inviting in some cases their attention to the defects which required careful attention.

267. The teachers' Library and Reading room are well furnished with standard books on the science and technique of Education, and magazines and journals from

*Teachers
Library.*

England and America dealing with educational topics and recent experiments conducted in different field of education, and also with many educational periodicals published in India. The Library renders useful service to teachers in their work of teaching and preparing for the S. T. C. examination. Great care is taken to keep the Library up-to-date by adding valuable and useful books on education published from time to time.

268. The English school, Gabat, which was raised to the status of a Middle school last year by the separation of

*Middle School
Gabat*

the Vernacular Classes and the addition of the fourth standard has well justified the forward step taken by the Department in its march to progress. The average number of students in the school increased from 68 last year to 77 this year. Since its inception, the school has been furnished with a Reading Room with a few magazines and journals and a modest Library to which some new educational and other books were added this year. The school was also provided with physiological models and charts and necessary geography apparatus during the year under

report. It is contemplated to house the school in a suitable building and the question of erecting a new building for the purpose is taken up by the Department.

269. The classification of students is as follows:-

Brahmins	13	Other Hindus	11
Banias	25	Depressed Class	2
Cultivators	19	Mahomedans	5
Rajputs	2	Total	—
			77

270. The number of A. V. schools remained the same as last year viz. 13. In addition to these mention must be made of the Kadiadra A. V. school, which is included in the number of aided institutions as it is again taken on the list of aided schools with the continuation of its annual grant.

The total number of students in these schools excluding Himatnagar and Gabat middle schools and excluding the Kadiadra A. V. School, was 1574 as against 1486 last year.

271. The classification of students in these schools is as follows:-

Classification.

Brahmins	419	Other Hindus	434
Banias	221	Depressed class	11
Cultivators	227	Mahomedans	136
Kumars	18	Others	20
Rajputs	88	Total	—
			1574

272. These schools serve the two fold purpose of affording facility to local students for the study of English and acting as feeder schools to the higher standards of the Idar High school, and the Himatnagar English school.

273. The number of girl's school under the Department remained the same as last year, viz. 11. Besides these, there
Girls' Schools. are two private Girls' schools one at Kadiadra and another at Kukadia, and widow's Home at Jambudi,

The total number of girls in the schools excluding private schools was 618 as against 638 last year.

274. The classification of girls is as under:—

Classification.

Brahmins	170	Other Hindus	112
Banias	164	Mahomedans	135
Cultivators	9	Depressed class	3
Kumaries	3	Others	16
Rajputs	6	Total	—
			618

275. Drawing, knitting embroidery, sewing and singing form a regular part of the curriculum of all girl's schools in addition to the usual literary subjects. Cooking was also taught in the schools of teaching higher standards.

276. Owing to the very low number of boys continually for two years in two of the Antyaj schools during the
Antyaj Schools year under report, the Department had very reluctantly to close these schools and so there were

four Antyaj schools, as against six last year. The Antyaj boys at the places where the special schools have been closed, receive education at the primary schools at these places as other Antyaj boys do elsewhere in the State.

277. The number of Primary schools was 88 as against 96 last year. The decrease in the number is due to the closing of 8 schools as the number of students, which at the outset, was also not sufficient to warrant the opening of these schools, decreased instead of showing any signs of increase

The total number of students in all the Primary schools, excluding Grant-in-aid and private schools, was 3869 as against 3933 last year, which shows that the number of school-going children has hardly been affected adversely. This was due to the fact that distribution of schools was so arranged as not to leave a village, as far as possible, out of a radius of two miles from the nearest school.

278. The classification of students is as follows:—

Classification.

Brahmins	528	Other Hindus	1417
Banias	267	Depressed class	98
Cultivators	997	Mahomedans	246
Kumars	55	Others	58
Rajputs	205	Total	— —
			3869

279. Several schools were opened as an experimental measure in the course of the last year or two in response to the demands of the people to encourage them to take interest in education but it was found that most people do not take enough interest in making sufficient number of boys attend the school regularly.

280 The number of aided institutions in the State during the year under report remained the same as last year viz:-10.

Aided Institutions. The following institutions received grants-in-aid during the year under report:—

- 1 Anjuman-e-Islam (Madresa) Himatnagar.
- 1 Sanskrit Path Shala (Vadali).
- 6 Primary Schools.
- 1 Kadiadra A. V. School.
- 1 Jain Boarding Himatnagar.

281. The total expenditure on grants during the year under report was Rs. 3920 as against Rs. 3800 last year.

282. The Grant---in---aid schools had 736 students as against 716 last year.

283. The number of students in the private schools was 1439 as against 1194 last year.

284. The number of students in all State managed (including Grant-in-aid) schools was 7322 as against 7341 last year.

Their classification is as under:—

Classification.

Brahmins	1356	Other Hindoos	2121
Banias	913	Depressed class	240

Cultivators	1369	Mahomedans	740
Kumars	88	Others	94
Rajputs	361		—
Total... 7322			

285. The total number of students in the various educational institutions both State-managed and private was 8761 as against 8535 last year.

286. 87 students were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination from different State schools during the year *Vernacular Final Results*, under report, of whom 41 have passed. The percentage of successful students is quite satisfactory and the progress attained during the last three years is well maintained.

287. Two more teachers were sent this year for training to the P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad. But the imposition of a fee of Rs, 250 per candidate has made it difficult to send teachers there for training, and so to ensure efficiency of teaching, the Department continued the scheme of weekly "Model Lesson Classes" and "Refreshar Classes" conducted by trained teachers at all the central schools in the State for the benefit of untrained teachers. It is now proposed to open a normal school at Idar where a large number of primary teachers will receive regular training every year in the theory and practice of education and agriculture, and in doing village up lift work.

288. The number of district school farms was increased to 21 *Agriculture*. as against 19 last year. They continued their useful work of carrying on experiments at these centres.

289. Each Model Farm was placed under a teacher trained at the central Agricultural and Village-uplift school. Students belonging to the agricultural profession in these schools were taught new methods of agriculture, and efforts were made to introduce new varieties of seeds, vegetables and fruit trees in these villages.

290. During the year under report, the following scholarships under different heads were sanctioned: —

Scholarships

No.	Name of scholarship.	No. of scholarships.	Value per month.
1.	Arts 2/10	2	20--0--0
2.	Technical 1/15.	1	15--0--0
3.	P. R. Training College. 2/15.	2	30--0--3
4.	Primary school:— 2/7, 5/5, 1/4, 6/3, 8/2-8, 6/2, 1/1-8, 3/1,	35	102--0--0
5.	Rajpoot scholarships:— 2/5, 1/3, 1/2, 2/1-8, 2/1,	8	30--0--0
6.	For Orphans. Rs. 300 (Lump Sum)		300--0--0
			497--0--0

In addition to these scholarships many poor students were helped with books, clothes, examination fees, etc., from the amount sanctioned for orphans.

291. In accordance with the declared policy of the Department, the number of Arts scholarships was reduced to two as against four last year and the number of scholarships for primary and middle schools including Rajput scholarships was increased to 43 as against 27 last year so that no poor but deserving boy, even in the remotest part of the State, be depeived of the benefit of education mearly on account of his proverty.

GENERAL REMARKS.

292. The year 1936-37 was mainly one of consolidation and adjustment in the innovations brought about by the new curriculam introduced three years ago. The work of expansion of ~~edu~~cation was carried on by devloping extra-mural and extra curricular activities in the schools. Physical culture and scouting were extended further.

293. The new curriculum is in use for the last three years and has stood the trial well. The new text books are *Primary Education.* found to be more interesting than the old ones as the books make interesting reading and introduce the children to various new topics which both whet and satisfy their curiosity. The new curriculum has helped the realization of the three fold aim of education viz. physical, intellectual, and moral development of the child.

294. The Idar State Education Committee, appointed last year with *Idar State Education Committee.* the Director of Public Instruction as President and consisting of well-qualified, trained and experienced teachers and non-officials of good education and

educational experience, met several times during the year under report to transact its business and has threshed out the details of a scheme of religious and moral instruction proposed by the Department for introduction in all the schools of the state. The Members of the Committee have always evinced a sincere desire to understand the view-point of the Department and the meetings are marked by courtesy, cordiality of feeling and a spirit of cooperation.

295. The Model Lesson Classes are proving helpful in training *Training of Teachers.* the untrained primary teachers to do their work more efficiently, but they cannot go far in effectively meeting the need as a very large number of untrained teachers is employed in the primary schools. There is a need of opening a Normal School.

296. The revised curriculum for secondary education is also in force for the last three years and has been found *Secondary Education.* working quite satisfactorily. Boys will, in this stage, be enabled to appear simultaneously for the Vernacular Final Examination and the third year examination of the secondary stage of education which will give them two fold advantage of having passed a public examination and having acquired a fair knowledge of English. At the point of bifurcation after the completion of the fourth year a greater range of subjects has been offered for selection to those who do not think of going to the university.

297. Beginning of the Industrial school was made early last

Industrial School.

year by opening classes in photography, Fret-work and soap-making and the scope of the school was

further extend by the opening of classes in Calico-printing and Dyeing and machinery repairing (repairing clocks, watches, gramophones, petromax lamps, etc.) during the year under report. It is further contemplated gradually to open classes in motor Mechanics, carpentry smithy, weaving, knitting, tailoring, etc. to provide youths, who are not fit to go to the university with practical instruction in some craft which may help them to earn an honest living. These subjects have been arranged into systematic courses and are included in the curriculum of the English school at Himatnagar to enable the boy at the senior secondary stage to take to vocational training. The classes, since their inception are also kept open to the general public of the State, to enable them to take advantage of the scientific and systematic working in these lines. A school for weaving is also opened at Virpur.

298. Adult Education Classes in the Taluka and central schools have been made permanent and converted into night

Adult Education.

schools and are doing excellent work by preparing the rural population unostentatiously and unconsciously to undergo almost a revolutionary change in their mental outlook, social life and age-old ideas, in three R's. The popularity of these schools is growing day by day and they are meeting with an adequate response. These schools play an important part in the efforts of the Department for the removal of mass illiteracy.

299. The travelling Libraries have obtained a firm hold over the

*Travelling
Libraries.*

people as is shown by the over growing demand of boxes from the villages. The night schools play a great part in encouraging the demand for more boxes through the progress of Adult Education

300. The idea of holding a scout training camp every year has come to stay, and accordingly a training camp was held in May last on the Idar hills. This has been found to be the most suitable place for the purpose. More teachers from Primary & A. V. Schools were trained this year in scouting. Drills, Camp-fires, lectures, and demonstrations in Scout craft, first aid, etc., were organised as usual in connection with it. Along with this, a physical Training Class also was conducted to enable the teacher to do the work of physical Training properly in his school. The Director of Public Instruction as District Scout Commissioner personally supervised the working of the Camp, which was conducted by the Secretary of the Idar State Scout Association.

301. Two more agricultural farms were added this year bringing the total to twenty-one. Experiments in growing new kinds of vegetables, fruit-trees and seeds of better quality were carried on there by agricultural teachers and the farms served the double purpose of being training grounds for boys of agricultural classes studying in these schools and a means of instilling new ideas and methods of agriculture in the rural population, which is evident from the fact that so many farmers in these villages are regularly growing new type of vegetables fruit tress and using new varieties of Wheat, Bajri and

*Agricultural
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cotton seeds.

302. To strengthen the working efficiency of teachers in all the schools of the State, all the Taluka schools and some other big schools also are put in charge of a trained teacher who tries to diffuse the new ideas about education among the teachers under him and to infuse in them the new spirit.

303. Reciting of Vedic prayers and their vernacular translation in verse form, at the beginning of the day's work, has become a regular feature in all the schools. One period a week in the Time-table is set apart for moral instruction in every school. A Shastri specially engaged for the purpose gives moral instruction in a few schools.

304. The exercise of Namskars is regularly taken by students in all the State schools, and has done much to improve the constitution and physique of the students. In addition to this exercise, various Indian & English games were played in most of the schools and Lathi, Lezim, Clubs, Assans and other physical exercises were also practised in many schools. Sir Pratap English School at Himatnagar was provided during the year under report with up-to-date gymnastic apparatus at a cost of Rs. 300/-

305. Magic lantern demonstrations were given in Idar High school, Himatnagar English school and in only two other Taluka schools this year. It is quite necessary to have these arranged in as many places as possible.

as they form a great help in the teaching of History, Geography Science and Civics.

306. The Department is gratified to see many of the school *School Committee* committees continuing to take interest in education and extending all possible help to teachers and bringing more students to schools by persuading the parents of the boys.

307. Many respectable gentlemen and some State Officers visited *Visits.* several schools and the remarks made by them in the visit books are quite satisfactory.

308. The number of Kumars i.e., sons of Jagirdars, receiving *Number of Kumars.* education in the various State schools was 88 this year as against 85 last year.

309. The Annual Examination of all the State and aided schools was conducted under the supervision of the Director *Annual Examination.* of Public Instruction by trained and experienced headmasters of the Taluka schools deputed for the purpose. The English classes in all the A. V. schools were examined in all the subjects through written papers by the staffs of Idar High school and Himatnagar English school for the sake of maintaining a proper level in all the schools and establishing uniformity in the standard of examination. The oral examination of these classes in English was also conducted by the Principal Sir Pratap High school, Idar, and the Headmaster, Sir Pratap English school, Himatnagar.

310. The Director of Public Instructions was deputed by the *Visit of the D. P. I. to Japan.* State to attend the seventh session of the world Federation of Education Associations at Japan and to study the educational system of Japan with a view to incorporate the good points in it in the educational system of the state. Since his return he has started to reorganise the educational system of introducing several new ideas.

311. To introduce, as far as possible, the Dalton plan of education *Lectures on the Dalton Plan.* in the State schools, several teachers were deputed to attend the Dalton Class conducted in the Dakshinamurti school at Bhavnagar in May of 1934.

To enable the teachers in the state schools to have a better insight into the working of the Plan, Prof. Harbhai Trivedi who conducted the class at Dakshinamurti Bhavan, was invited in the month of April to give lectures on the subject at Idar. Head masters and senior assistants of all the important schools of the State attended these lectures and gained first hand knowledge of the plan.

312. The total expenditure of the Department during the year *Total Expenditure.* under report. was Rs. 90305-15-1 as against Rs. 90218-13-0 last year.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

313. Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Public Instruction, continued *Personnel.* to work as Director of Archaeology during the year and the Archaeology Inspector worked under his guidance.

314. The outstanding feature, of the work of the Department during the year under report, was the publication both in English and vernacular (Gujrati) of a brochure on the ancient monuments and relics of art in the State, styled "Some Archaeological Finds in the Idar State." The book presents the result of the preliminary survey, of the places of antiquity and old monuments in the state and contains a small chapter on the history of the State from the ancient times, legendary history of places of antiquity and description of old monuments and relics of art.

315. The book was well received by the public and the press. The Times Illustratee weekly of India, the Modern Review, the Indian States Magazine have all spoken highly about useful information condensed in such a small book, the picture plates of old monuments and relics of art emboided there in and general get-up of the book

316. Further impetus was given to the work of historical investigation by the visit to this State of Dr. N. P. Chakarvati, M. A. P. H. D. (Cantab), Government Epigraphist in India, who was deputed by the Director General of Archaeology in India, to examine the ancient Inscriptions in the State. He came to Himatnagar on 22-2-37 and during his six days' stay in the State, he visited Bhavnath, Bhiloda, Shamlaji, Davad, Idar, Vadali, Khed Brahma and other places of Historical importance and took impressions of nearly 50 inscriptions dating from the 12th to the 18th century, including the valuable inscriptions in the collection of Maharaj Shri Man Singhji Saheb.

317. Dr. Chakarvati now writes that some of these inscriptions will be published in the Epigraphica Indica, and it is hoped, this

will throw more light on the history of the territory and the social condition of the people in the ancient times.

318. During his tour in the Pal Patta, the Archaeology Inspector came upon an inscription dated V S. 1532, i.e. A. D 1476 near a small hamlet, named Gadh-Piploti. Pieces of bricks scattered all around in the fields and mutilated idols lying on a nearby hillock, prove that a large-sized village existed at the place in the old times.

319. The inscription records the grant of a village by the Bhil Thakore of the place to his Brahmin minister in the presence of Rao Bhan, the then Maharaja of Idar.

320. Pal was in a prosperous condition in the old times being situated at the mouth of a pass leading from Mewar to Idar territory as is born out by the word "Pal Pathak" mentioned in the above inscription. There are temples of Digamber and Swetamber Jains in the village belonging to the 15th century. In the temple of the former faith there is an idol of Neminathji, carved out of grey marble, which is nearly 5 feet high in its sitting posture.

321. The Hindu temple of Chaturbhujji (Vishnu), which is situated in the vicinity of the Jain temples, stands in need of repairs. It has got the images of the three gods of the Hindu trinity in the niches on the three outer sides of the main shrine. It seems to belong to the fourteenth century.

322. In a field near the village of Samaiya there is a black-stone Lingam of Shiva and idols of Paravati, bullock etc., belonging to some old temple. The present under-ground shrine built with bricks seems to be an after affair.

323. On the east of Pal there is a hillock called Santol Mata Hill. The remarkable thing about it, is the form of the rock on the top which appears like seven teeth, the falling off of the stones from the intervening spaces having been facilitated by the natural seams in the formation of the rock.

324. The presence of an open gallery protected on both sides behind these teeth, shows that at some old time the place must have been used for placing a cannon. The image of Santol Mata bears an inscription of V. S 1620 i. e. A. D. 1564 on the pedestal.

325. Some three miles north-west of Davad between the villages of Chitrodi and Satod, there is a hillock formed by a single rock of granite which goes by the name of Bhim Pagla (foot-print), hill with a few relics. At the foot of the hillock there is a pit of an old time step-well with an inscription of V. S. 1533 i. e. A. D. 1477 cut in sand-stone. There is also a shaft one foot wide bored and cut in the granite formation of the ground at the bottom of the hillock. It is called Ban kuva and water is visible at a depth of 10 ft. It is nearly filled up by people throwing in stones out of idle curiosity.

326. The Inspector regularly visited Roda, Shamlaji, Khed-Brahma, Idar, Vadali, and other places to collect relics & historical information as well as, to detect any encroachment or injury to the ancient monuments at these places.

327. The Mausoleums of the members of the ruling family on the embankment of the Ran-Maleshwar tank at Idar required to be looked after as they are in need of repairs and cleaning.

328. Repairs at the ancient step--well opposite the temple of *Brahmaji* at Khed--Brahma, were taken in hand during the year, by public contribution and the members in charge of the work were, given proper instructions by the Department to preserve the old style and appearance of the step-well and they were also promised state-aid so far as it would be possible.

329. The step-well at Limbhoi near Idar was cleared of rank vegetation as the routes were dislodging the parapet stones. Some cleaning was made at the Harish Chandra temple at Shamlaji.

330. Conservation notice boards similar to those used by the Archaeology Department of the Government of India *Notice Boards*, were prepared during the year for erecting them at places of old monuments to warn against injury and encroachment according to the Act passed last year.

331. The Shamlaji temple committee has not yet seen its way to remove the undesirable and unsightly structure *Encroachment* of the Shaiya Grah erected by them, by demolishing the beautiful oriel window on the west side of the temple. Their action in this respect has done much harm to the appearance of the temple. There was no real necessity for this innovation as the small sleeping chamber housed in the temple has served the purpose for hundreds of years. Only the Bal-Swarup of the deity reclines there as is the usual practice in all Vaishnavite temples.

332. No excavations were taken in hand during the year for *Excavation*, want of funds.

333. While digging for foundations at Shamlaji, 596 copper coins

Treasure Trove.

were found in an earthen pot and 21 silver coins were found near Ghorwada in the Monsoon. Copper coins belong to Gujrat Sultanat while the silver coins seemed to have been struck at the Surat mint in the time of Shahjehan.

334. As stated in the begining of the report, impressions, of all *Inscription.* the avaible inscriptions in the State were taken during the year by Dr. Chakravarti, Government Ephigraphist in India.

335. The Inspector took the impressians of an inscription dated V. S. 1532 i. e. A. D. 1476, found at the village of Gadh-Piploti near Pal, and another dated V. S. 1598 i. e. A. D. 1542 found in a ravine near railway station at Himatnagar. Both of these record grants of land.

Some of the important inscriptions in the State are likely to be published in the *Epigraphica Indica.*

It is intended to publish all the inscriptions in the State separately by the Department.

336. One hundred magic lantern slides of the old monuments and relics of art in the State, were prepared during *Photography.* the year to be shown on the screen to the public and the school children to create interest about archaeology, art and old history of the territory. These slides were also shown on the screen at Ahmedabad before the members of the Gujrat Sahitya Sabha (Literary Society) and were much appreciated.

337. The Archaeological Museum which is at present housed in *Museum.* the new State building on the Station Road, contains, black-stone idols of exqaisite beauty some of

them belonging to as early as the 6th century, and other art and anthropological relics.

338. A memorial tablet of V. S. 1859 in yellow stone recording the death of Vyas Fatechandji a religious representative of the ruling family, was found broken in the debris of Chhatri erected over it and was brought to the Museum as an old relic.

339. The inscription stone of V. S. 1598 found at Himmatnagar was also placed in the museum after cutting off the empty and rough portion from it.

340. The Director General of Archaeology in India kindly supplied free of cost, copies of the Annual Report of *Liberary*, the Archaeological Survey in India for the years 1930-34 & 1934-35. The report for 1934-35 contains an article on the inauguration of the Archeological Department in the State and extract of the Department's report for 1933-34.

341. As a member of the Kern Institute (Holland), we have been supplied with a copy of the Bibliography of India for the year 1935. The Empire Museum Association, London, sent us a copy of the report on the Museums of India and Burma.

Ancient and Medieval Architecture by F. B. Haval, the Cambridge History of India vol. I, History of Indian and Eastern Architecture by Fergusson vol. I & II, At Ajanta by Mr. Vakil and Guide to Ajanta Frescoes published by H. E. H., the Nizam's Government, were purchased during the year for the departmental library.

342. The total expenditure of the Department during the year ^{Expenditure.} was Rs. 1826-14 6.

CHAPTER IX.

CONCLUSION.

343. The preceding Chapters give details of the work by the various departments of the State during the year *Brief summary of the activities under report.* A brief summary of the main activities is given below:—

- (1) The rainy season set in in the middle of June as usual. It rained from 20 to 25 inches during the first fifteen days or so in all the Centres. During the last two days of the month heavy showers fell all over and at certain places the rainfall was 12 to fifteen inches in one night. This was rather excessive from the cultivation point of view. It also caused heavy damage to the immovable property and Cattle. All the rivers and nullahs were flooded. The Hathmati river passing through Himgtnagar overflowed and the hanging bridge over it was washed away and the low bridge was also badly damaged. Then there was a long break and there were no rains for about a month. The cultivators were again worried over their crops. But fortunately just as the situation started to cause anxiety, the rains again set in in the middle of August. Again in the 3rd week of August there were very heavy rains all over state, beating the record of June. This slightly damaged some of the standing crops, but it improved the general

situation and farmers appeared quite gay, as it brightened the prospects for the winter and summer crops.

Due to the failure of monsoon during the previous year people had to face great hardships. The water in the tanks and wells had almost dried up and there was hardly enough fodder for the cattle which started perishing for want of food and water. The poor cultivators themselves had hardly enough to fill their bellies and the rates of the commodities went up. His Highness the Maharaja dhiraj Saheb realised the gravity of the situation and at once started funds for providing fodder for the cattle and grains to his poor subjects. His Highness himself contributed a handsome amount of Rs 5000/- from his own privy purse towards these funds. Committees were set up to arrange for the purchase and distribution of the grains and fodder among the needy subjects of the state. Thousands of maunds of grains and fodder were distributed free. Besides these, relief works were started at important places and many wells & tanks were dug up and repaired. The generosity and the magnanimity of the heart of His Highness saved the situation which otherwise appeared so very grave. Inspite of the famine conditions prevailing, there was no increase in the crime.

- (2) His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj Saheb himself takes very keen interest in the spread of education in the state. Education, both primary and secondary is absolutely free in the state. But it is most painful

to see how slow the people of this state are in taking advantage of this. Specially some of the Jagirdars do not pay any attention towards the improvement of the lot of the people through education, and consider schools to be a useless expense. The state was under these circumstances forced to close a few schools during the year under report for want of enough attendance, as at some of these schools the average attendance did not exceed four throughout the year. The total number of institutions in the state during the year was 130. Out of these 9 are aided schools. In addition to these there are 51 private schools with 1439 students. These include 5 mission schools, 2 girls' schools and one widows' Home. Inspite of the closing down of a few schools, the total number of students in the various institutions increased from 8535 to 8761. Due attention is paid to the physical development of the students as well, and Surya Namaskars and other exercises are introduced in all the schools. Liberal scholarships were granted by the state under various heads.

The Scout movement also is making good progress and is becoming quite popular in the schools, which maintain regular scout troops. The Idar Scout troop won the Sir Leslie Wilson Shield for Northern Division of Bombay Presidency. A Scout troop attended the Rally at Bombay in honour of the chief scout Lord Baden Powell.

(3) As previously reported, the scheme for the establishment of the Village Panchayat system and Co-

Establishment

of village Pa- operative Bank is still pending further consideration.

nchayat and

Co-operative The illiteracy of the people and their consequent

Bank. inability to understand new propositions stand in

the way.

(4) The benefit derived by the public from the Sir

*Sir Pratap
Hospital
Himatnagar.*

Pratap Hospital Himatnagar, can not be over esti-

mated. During the year 1052 operations were per-

formed of which 127 were major as against 724 ope-

rations performed last year out of which 119 were

major. The hospital contains an up-to-date well

equipped operation theatre. Two new wings are

being added to it to meet the increase in the number

of patients.

The total number of medical institutions in the State has gone up to 16. The total number of patients treated during the year at all the allopathic institutions in the State was 53676 as against 43681 of last year.

(5) The repairs of the various roads as well as the

Public works

hospitals, Police stations, schools and Jails and the

addition of new buildings, including Rest houses at

Vadali & Jadav and schools and dispensaries, were

affected at a cost of Rs. 1,28,001/- Besides this a

large amount was spent on repairing the wells and

tanks and for the repairs of charitable institutions.

*Printing
Press.*

(6) As stated in the last year's report, there is at Himatnagar one Printing Press known as "The Himat--Vijay Printing Press." All the State work is done in this Press. This Press has also supplied a great want felt by the general public which had to go out even in ordinary cases.

*Mines and
Minerals.*

The establishment of the Department of Mines & Quarries was an important event during the year. Many useful minerals are found in the State including Asbestos, ~~manganese~~ and mica. The kaoline mines were leased out during the year and are working very well. Other mines will also be developed in due course of time.

*Co-operation
of the Heads
of the
Departments.*

The heads of various departments and their establishments have been working diligently throughout the year and my thanks are due to them on that account.

For the very valuable advice and help which the State has received during the year, the thanks of the Durbar are due to the Hon'ble Sir Courtney Latimer, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S the Resident in the States of Western India where this state has been transferred since April 1933.

st

Himatnagar.

30th April 1938


DEWAN, IDAR STATE,

APPENDICES I to XXVI.

APPENDIX 1

Names of Principal Civil and Military officers in the Idar State on 30-9-1937

No.	Name of the officer.	substantive Post held in the year.	Date of entering State service.	Date of appointment to present post.	Remarks.
1.	Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Jagan Nath Bhandari, M. A., LL. B.	Dewan	11—7—1931	11—7—1931	
2.	Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi,	Revenue Commissioner	26—1—1927	36—1—1927	
3.	Dr. Capt. Freil B. de Souza, I. M. & S.	Principal Medical Officer	22—12—1932	22—12—1932	
4.	Mr. Thakorlal Maneklal Bhagat B. A., LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish	21—11—1936	21—11—1936	
5.	Mr. Kedar Nath Bhandari, B. A.	Comptoller Household	29—8—1931	29—8—1931	
6.	Mr. Hiralal M. Almohola, B. A.	Police Superintendent	11—4—1933	11—4—1933	
7.	Mr. Mohankal S. Joshi, B. A.	Treasury Officer	5—7—1929	5—7—1929	
8.	Mr. Rabinklal Nath Bhandari, B. A., LL. B.	Hazur Secretary	1—10—1933	1—10—1933	

9.	Mr. Pandarinath A. Inamdar, M. A., B. Sc.	Director of Public Instruction	6-12-1932	6-12-1932
10.	Mr. Fatehmahomad B. Kazi,	Excise Superintendent	9—4—1936	9—4—1936
11.	Mr. Bhaichand P. Shah,	Survey Superintendent	7-12-1929	14—3—1932
12.	Dr. M. B. Doshi M. B. B. S.	Resident Surgeon Sir Pratap Hospital Himatnagar	1—7—1934	1—7—1934
Military.				
1.	Captain Maharaj Man Singhji,	Commandant Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	20—2—1924	27—2—1926
2.	Lieut Shivenath Singh,	2nd in Command, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	1—5—1926	1—10—1927

APPENDIX II

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1936—37

Description.	Whether adopted From British India Acts	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Registration			
Stamp Act			
Customs Rules			
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins			
Arms and ammunition Rules			
Court Fees Act			
Explosive Substances Act			
Excise Rules			
Law, Regulations & Rules relating to Opium and Intoxicating Drugs			
Alienation Settlement Rules			
Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage			
Municipal Rules			
Child Marriage Restraint Act			
Village Police Act			
Rules for Registration of Births & deaths			
Census Rules			
Shikar Act			
Cattle Trespass Act			

APPENDIX II (*Continued*)

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1936—37

Description.	Whether adopted From British India Acts	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks
Indian Penal Code Act XLIV of 1860			
Contract Act IX of 1872			
Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898			
Civil Producer Code Act V of 1908			
Limitation Act IX of 1908			
Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890			
Bombay Abbari Act No. 5 of 1874			

APPENDIX

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars

State Officers.			Increase	Casualties.		
At the begin-	ning of the	year. (i. e on		Recruits enlisted during	Total	the year.
2	4	153		29	188	
				7		Discharged at own request.
					1	Discharged (service being no longer required).
				:		Sentenced by civil court.
					3	Discharged (unlikely to become an efficient soldier).
					2	Died in Hospital at Himatnagar.

of Idar Sir Pratap Infantry, From 1-10-36 to 30-9-37.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement Showing the strength, cost discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1936-37

Description.		Number.	Pay of Grade.	Monthly total expenditure.	Punishment.	Rewards.	Education	Remarks.
Police Superintendent ...	...	1	350	350	...	...	1	...
Asstt. Police Superintendent ...	...	1	115	115	...	...	1	...
Inspector (with horse and allowance)	1	89	89	1	...
Do ... Do	1	84	84	1	...
Sub Inspector	3	58	174	1	...
Do ... Do	5	53	265	Rs. 5	...
Do ... Do	2	48	96	1	...
							Rs. 10	...

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